

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Attempted Swindling of a Land-Buyer at San Diego.

FORGERY OF A DEED.

Revelation of a Cunning Plot Just as the Deal Was to Be Closed.

TRAGEDY AT SAN BERNARDINO.

A Horse-Trainer Wounds a Woman and Then Sends a Bullet Through His Head.

SAN DIEGO, March 7.—One of the best laid traps yet discovered in this city to swindle a purchaser of real estate, and involving a forged deed and perjury, was accidentally discovered yesterday by J. M. Clark, who was about to pay over \$2250 for a worthless piece of paper. So cunningly had the scheme been worked that no suspicions whatever had been raised until the last moment, when Clark, by asking a question, laid the whole thing bare. Some weeks ago Clark was offered three lots on Florence Heights for \$2500. He accepted the offer and put up a \$500 deposit.

Yesterday at 1 o'clock he was to pay over the balance and get a grant deed. It appeared that the owner, B. Etcheverry, had made a deed in San Francisco on September 19, 1894, conveying the property to Frank Etheridge of this city for \$10. This deed was sent to the Merchants' National Bank here with instructions to deliver it to Etheridge on payment of \$2300, less \$112.50 for commissions. Clark was assured that Etheridge would take up the deed, convey the property to him by grant deed and place them both on record, thus completing the transaction.

It now develops that the deed was forged, Etcheverry having been in France for nearly two years. Etheridge and J. Walmer, another real estate man here, from whose list the property was obtained, both appeared in a bad light, and it is alleged that the deed was signed here and later acknowledged by some one impersonating Etcheverry before John P. Lyons, a notary public in San Francisco. As he could not have known the person, the latter must have been introduced to him by some one in the conspiracy to defraud, and whose identification will complete the chain of evidence needed to convict three or four men of felony.

Several other fraudulent transactions have been brought to light during the day which make it probable that a searching inquiry will not be lacking in results.

To Sell the Schooner Wahlberg.
SAN DIEGO, March 7.—Collector of Customs Fisher has gone to Los Angeles, where he will bring libel proceedings against the schooner Wahlberg for a fine of \$500. The last time the schooner was sold by the Government it brought \$1000. The captain has disappeared and no information has been obtained regarding his whereabouts.

TRAGEDY AT SAN BERNARDINO.
A Horse-Trainer Tries to Kill a Woman and Commits Suicide.

SAN BERNARDINO, March 7.—John W. Kellett shot and dangerously wounded Nettie Jones this evening and then put a bullet through his own brain. The scene of the tragedy was Rose Cottage, a house notorious from one end of this valley to the other. The woman, who had been living with Kellett, came here from Los Angeles a week ago. Kellett, who lives in Los Angeles, arrived here Tuesday and urged her to return. She refused. He called at noon to-day, and they remained in the room till the shooting occurred. No quarreling was heard. The woman received one bullet in the cheek and another in the abdomen. Kellett's death wound was in the temple.

Kellett was a horse trainer and sporting man, aged 27 years. A few minutes after the shooting there was a very dramatic scene when Minnie Kellett, sister of the suicide, who is an inmate of the house, returned from a ride and found her brother dead by his own hand. The wounded woman has made no statement, but the inference is that Kellett again importuned her to return, she refused again and then he fired.

RIPE CHERRIES FROM YACAVILLE.
First of This Season's Crop Sent to Assemblyman Bassford.

YACAVILLE, March 7.—That the present season will be an early one for fruit is demonstrated by the fact that ripe cherries are now being sent from here. The first box of cherries of the purple Guignes variety was sent to Sacramento Monday to Assemblyman H. M. Bassford, they having been taken from his trees. By next week several boxes will be ready for California and Eastern markets.

The fruit prospect in general in this great fruit center is quite flattering at present, with the exception of the apricot crop. Trees of this variety were well filled with blossoms, but from the cause of some unknown affection they failed to set. On some trees nearly every fruit bud has fallen, while on others not one-fourth remain. Young trees, however, are all right, and on them the young apricot is well set, but as there are not many young orchards this will not have much effect on the total yield. Careful estimates have been made, and it is generally conceded that there will not be one-third of a crop.

There are good prospects of a large peach crop. The blossoms are well distributed and are setting firm. This can also be said of nearly every other variety, but it is too early to make positive assertions, especially on the prune crop in general, as this fruit not unfrequently drops after it is half grown.

A Napa Will Contest.
NAPA, March 7.—About one month ago Charles Plass, a wealthy farmer of this county, died, leaving a will which gave his property in trust to his wife, Catherine Plass, and his brother, Philip Plass, to be held and used by them during their lifetime, and at their death to go to his two

sons, Philip Plass Jr. and Charles Plass Jr., four-fifths to the former and one-fifth to the latter. The will was duly filed for probate, but the matter has not yet been heard in court. To-day Charles Plass Jr. filed a protest against the admission of the will to probate, alleging that undue influence was used on deceased against him at the time of making the will. The matter has not yet been set for a hearing.

SUICIDE AT VICTORIA.

Vice-Principal of the High School Kills Himself in a Fit of Despair.
VICTORIA, B. C., March 7.—A great sensation was produced this morning by finding the body of Neil Heath, B.A., late vice-principal of the high school, in a field near this city with a bullet-hole in his head, having shot himself Friday last. Heath was suspended for six months for using language highly disrespectful to the Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation. There was religious feeling over the matter, and Heath, who was in straitened circumstances, brooded over his suspension. He was 32 years old and a native of Scotland. He had a family in Australia and was a fine scholar.

SUICIDE OF A RADEK GIRL.

The Lass Shoots Herself for Some Reason Unknown.

RIVERSIDE, March 7.—Details of a suicide which occurred Tuesday last near Radec, a remote settlement in the east end of the county, were received in this city to-day when the Coroner returned from the scene. The unfortunate victim was a 16-year-old girl, named Carrie E. Tripp, who for some cause, known except her life by shooting herself. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday and the jury rendered a verdict of suicide.

Miss Tripp was a lady of cheerful disposition and her relatives are at a loss to account for the rash act. There is a strong belief that the shooting was accidental.

A MYSTERY OF LOS ANGELES

FINDING OF A WOMAN'S LEG RECALLS MRS. HOFFMAN'S DISAPPEARANCE.

AUTHORITIES RESUME WORK ON A STRANGE ARROYO SECO CASE.

LOS ANGELES, March 7.—Mrs. Etta Hoffman, wife of Philip L. Hoffman, a butcher residing at Arroyo Seco, has long been missing from her home and cannot be found.

Mrs. Hoffman was a young and rather handsome woman of about 25 years of age. It was one evening during the latter part of October, 1894, that Hoffman came to the house of Mrs. Walbridge, his mother-in-law, and stated that his wife had suddenly left him. Since that time the missing wife has not been seen or heard from. When Hoffman called on Mrs. Walbridge to tell the news of the sudden disappearance of the woman he acted strangely and appeared to be greatly excited. He afterward paid several visits to the house of his mother-in-law, and shortly after one of these a note came to Mrs. Walbridge signed "Etta," in which the writer requested her mother to deliver a photograph to the bearer. It is now not believed that this note was written by Mrs. Hoffman, but that murder is behind the affair, and that the woman's leg found in the heap of debris on Broadway a few days ago belongs to the body of Hoffman's wife.

During their short period of married life the Hoffmans had many quarrels. Their home in Arroyo Seco, which is located about two miles outside of the city limits, was the scene of many bitter words and encounters, and the story that the wife had left her husband did not create much surprise at the time Hoffman told his story. As the days went by and months passed and the missing woman did not return relatives became suspicious and employed detectives to work on the case. Absolutely no clue was discovered which would lead to information as to the whereabouts of Mrs. Hoffman, and the officers were inclined to give up the search when the leg was unearthed in a back yard the other day.

Is the mortified limb a part of the dead body of the young butcher's wife? That is the question which the authorities are now trying to determine.

DISPUTE OVER A REWARD.

Claims to the Amount Offered for the Capture of Robber.

LOS ANGELES, March 7.—It has not yet been decided who is entitled to the reward for the arrest and conviction of Alva Johnson, the Roscoe train-robbler. Detectives Frank Dowler, A. B. Lawson and Leslie D. Rogers have all laid claim to the \$1300 in dispute, and Charles Etzler also wants a share.

Etzler is the man who accompanied "Kid" Thompson to Arizona and helped him spend some of the Mexican money secured at the robbery. Etzler made a confession and Johnson finally admitted his guilt. The latter was given life sentence, and Etzler, not having taken any part in the "hold up," was not arrested. "Kid" Thompson is now awaiting trial.

Wells-Fargo and the Southern Pacific companies have asked the court to determine who is entitled to the reward for Johnson's conviction. As soon as Johnson received his sentence he refused to testify at the examination of his partner in crime, knowing that the law did not provide greater punishment for contempt of court than the sentence he had already received. It is now said that he has changed his mind and will testify. Thompson has secured the services of three attorneys to conduct his case.

A Neglected Husband in Trouble.

LOS ANGELES, March 7.—Otto Raacke, the son of a wealthy brewer of St. Louis, was arrested here to-day at the instance of his wife, for non-support. Raacke is said to have spent \$200,000 in two years in a merry life. He has been a resident of this city for several years. He was formerly a newspaper man. He is well educated and has a pleasing address. He married his wife in this city. He has two children.

Highbinders Attempt Murder.

LOS ANGELES, March 7.—Highbinders attempted to kill Charley Ah Goon in Chinatown Tuesday. He is a partner of Ah Suey, killed by highbinders a few days ago, and an important witness at the trial of Wong Chee, charged with the murder. Charley Ah Goon is now at the home of the attorney in the case and will remain there until the trial. Chinatown is all excitement over the affair.

A SPECIAL MESSAGE.

Gov. Budd's Appeal to the Legislature for Economy.

SEYMOUR'S BILL A TEXT.

Urging the Creation of a State Board of Charities and Corrections.

PRESENT WASTEFUL METHODS.

The Numerous Expensive Boards in Existence He Says Should at Once Be Abolished.

SACRAMENTO, March 7.—Governor Budd transmitted a message to the Senate and Assembly to-night strongly requesting the Legislature to pass the bill introduced by Senator Seymour, providing for a State board of charities and corrections, which should displace the various boards controlling the different insane asylums and reformatories.

The Governor refers to his inaugural address, in which he called attention to the heavy taxation in California and the great expense of the State government in California as compared with those of other commonwealths. He declares that the various reports show that the cost for the various institutions for the insane is disproportionate to the costs of other States. He recommends the abolition of the local boards, and concludes with a strong request for the passage of the bill.

The text of the message is as follows: To the Senate and Assembly of the State of California: In my inaugural address delivered to your honorable bodies I called attention to the extravagance of our State government and to the high rate of existing taxation. I made a comparison in that address between the expenses of California and those of the other principal States of the Union, showing by tables presented that while California in population was twenty-second, in the matter of total expenditures it ranked fourth. In that inaugural I also called your attention to the reports of the Superintendent of the Napa Lunatic Asylum and the former Superintendent of the Stockton Lunatic Asylum, showing the large number of persons therein maintained, who, under the law, should not be inmates of these institutions. I held in connection, after indicating the great disproportion between the expenses of California and other States of the Union:

As a step in the direction indicated I would recommend a bill to be passed abolishing existing asylums and providing for one non-partisan board of from seven to nine members to control the entire system of lunatic asylums, with power to employ one general supervising head, who shall be immune from the political influences of the institutions. The saving by such a system would be large, and local persuasion and influence could circumscribe neither the expert nor the general facts.

Since my inauguration and in the discharge of my duties as Governor I have more fully investigated the institutions and affairs of the State than was possible prior thereto. I have discovered ample proof of all I said in that address and that its statements were far short of the actual facts.

A bill was introduced, without suggestion from myself, by Senators and Assemblymen of the State, going beyond even the recommendations of my address, which bill, in my belief, if adopted by this Legislature, with such amendments as it may see fit to make, would save the State hundreds of thousands of dollars each year. I refer to the Senate bill known as the Pendleton bill (No. 693).

In another portion of my address I spoke as follows: The extraordinary increase in the number of our lunatic asylums and other State institutions had its origin in two causes: First, the desire of members of the Legislature from particular sections to have the approval of their constituents by conferring upon them certain supposed benefits, and the consequent injurious system of trading to which this gave rise.

These observations, first, as to the endeavor of the members of the Legislature to secure the approval of their constituents at the expense of the people at large, and second, local persuasion and influence exerted upon them, have been put to the test in this Legislature and have been exemplified in the consideration of the so-called Seymour-Pendleton bill.

We have seen in the corridors of the Capitol either the trustees of the various institutions affected by these bills or their representatives using every influence within their power for the purpose of defeating the measures. We have seen local boards of trade and local merchants not only opposing the bills, but also the representatives in the Legislature for the defeat of these measures, but even demanding that the measures be withdrawn.

When local communities or the business men of leading towns publish to the Legislature and to the world that they demand that their representatives in the Legislature shall abandon measures of this nature because of threatened loss of business it is a virtual admission that the loss to the localities would be a saving to the taxpayers of the State and constitute a very strong reason why the proposed legislation should be adopted. While these boards of trade and other like bodies are making such strenuous efforts before the Legislature, I fail to find one recommendation emanating from them in the interest of economy.

The Board of Examiners of this State, of which the Attorney-General and Secretary of State, both upright Republicans, are members, will bear out the executive in his statement that the extravagance of these institutions and the burdens placed upon the people by their mismanagement are things far beyond the conception of the people that, if known, they would create a storm of general indignation which would cause local trustees and local merchants to pause before assaying to dictate to the Legislature that which ought to be done in the interest of the State.

The investigation made by the Board of Examiners show that but few institutions are not in violation of the letter and spirit of the law, misapplying public funds, in some places using the maintenance fund for the purpose of making purchases and improvements, and in others spending money for the State in luxuries for the heads of the departments such as would not be contemplated by any judicial regulation, and in still others maintaining many inmates that should not be there.

The maintenance of State officers, housed and cared for at the expense of the people, is an item in the list of extravagances of no small importance. The Attorney-General, the Secretary of State, the Surveyor-General and other officials of equal ability, who are elected by the people, receive but \$3000 a year to maintain themselves, whereas persons selected for important positions in State institutions by local boards are allowed larger salaries by these boards, and are maintained in luxury at the expense of the State.

This measure that I now recommend to you has no politics in it, but is a proposition of such great importance to the people and will work so great a saving to them that I feel even at this late hour of the session called upon to

urge its passage, so that something may be done to reduce the existing state of affairs in California and give the people some relief, for which they are asking, and to which they are entitled.

I hope you will pass this measure, and that I may not be compelled in the future, in the selection of boards of trustees of the institutions affected by it, to select three men who will be members of each and every board, and thereby, under the law, constitute a Board of Charities in fact, although not in name.

IGNORES THE MESSAGE.

VIRTUAL DEFEAT OF THE BILL THE GOVERNOR WANTED.

SACRAMENTO, March 7.—No fiercer contest has been waged this session than that which was precipitated upon the Assembly this evening by the message from Governor Budd.

Pendleton's bill, identical with that of Senator Seymour's, which gives a board of three commissioners the entire controlling power of the Mendocino, Napa, Stockton, Agnews and the Southern California asylums for the insane, the Industrial Home for the Adult Blind at Oakland, the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum at Berkeley, the Home for Feeble-minded Children, the Whittier school and Preston School of Industry at Lone, has been awaiting action on the urgency file for some time. It gives these three commissioners power to engage all employees and buy all supplies.

Naturally such a bill would be regarded with suspicion when coming to a Republican Legislature from a Democratic Governor. It was natural that the Democrats should try to advance the measure, but when Republicans tried to give the Governor the power of appointing a commission that would control more patronage than the Governor himself the House called a halt and it did so by 45 yeas to 25 nays. The roll call was as follows: Ayes—Ash, Bassford, Belsaw, Bennett, Berry, Boothby, Butler, Cargill, Coleman, Collins, Davis, Dixon, Dodge, Dunbar, Fassett, Gay, Glass, Guy, Hall, Huber, Hudson, Jones, Kelsey, Nelson, Laird, Laugonour, Lewis, Llewellyn, Meads, Merrill, Nelson, North, Osborn, Powers, Price, Richards, Rowell, Spencer, Staley, Tibbitts, Tomblin, Wade, Waymire, Weyse, Wilkinson—45.

Noes—Bachman, Barker, Bettman, Bledsoe, Brusse, Bulla, Coghlin, Cutter, Dale, Devine, Devitt, Dinkelspiel, Dwyer, Hatfield, Healey, McCarthy, McKelvey, O'Day, Pendleton, Phelps, Reid, Robinson, Sanford, Thomas and Twigg—25.

This vote was taken on a proposition by Huber of Los Angeles to strike out the section of the bill enumerating the institutions over which the commissioners were to exercise control.

It is hardly probable that the bill would have come up had it not been for the Governor's message. While the urgency file was being considered the Secretary at Arms announced a message from the Governor.

Under pressure of this statement, Pendleton had his measure considered out of order. This aroused Huber. He objected to taking the measure up out of order. "The gentleman from Los Angeles was in the House last night five minutes before the bill was called last night," he said. "Five minutes after it had been passed on the file because of his absence, he returned. This seems to me to be very significant, when we consider that the bill is eagerly brought forward as soon as the Governor's message with its covert threat arrives."

Pendleton protested that there were no politics in the bill. He urged that it was for economy's sake. One concession he gladly agreed to. This was an amendment providing that no more than two of the Commissioners should be of the same political belief.

Thomas of Nevada also joined in defense of the bill. He told how costly the present boards of directors were and of the immense saving that would follow having three directors for all the homes instead of five for each one.

Huber wanted to amend by striking out the Whittier School, and then moved to strike out the whole of section 5, enumerating the schools to be governed by the new board. This would, of course, be equivalent to killing the bill.

North of Alameda and Spencer of Lassen supported Huber.

Bachman, Reid and Laugonour, all Democrats, made stirring speeches in favor of the bill.

Jones of Stockton denounced the bill as most iniquitous. The Democratic Governor, by trying to force his will upon the Assembly, he said, was following closely in the footsteps of President Cleveland.

Nelson, Wade and Waymire also opposed the bill.

Laugonour said that the present Boards of Directors discriminated in favor of local merchants. This he thought the commissioners would correct.

Then the amendment was voted upon and section five killed.

A consultation was held between the advocates of the bill. At length Laugonour gave notice that he would "reconsider the vote by which the bill had been killed."

Upon a point of order being raised he changed his motion. This time he gave notice of his intention on the next Legislative day to consider the vote by which the amendment was lost. Again a point of order was called upon him. As the consideration had to be ruled on this evening he knew the House was against him.

Another hole was punched in the bill by striking out the tenth section, ordering the State Treasurer to turn over all moneys to the commissioners when they should be appointed.

Then further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

LIEU LANDS INVESTIGATION.

GOVERNOR BUDD SEEKS INFORMATION FROM ATTORNEY-GENERAL WRIGHT.

SACRAMENTO, March 7.—The lieu-land squabble which has developed over a bill introduced in the Legislature probably prompted the following:

Hon. M. J. Wright, Surveyor-General, Sacramento, Cal.—DEAR SIR: I am directed by the Governor to ascertain what applications, if any, have been made in your office, and what proceedings, if any, have been made in your office during and since the year 1891, relative to selections of land in lieu of sections 15 and 36, embraced within reservations by the Government of the United States, and if any, will you please furnish him with the names of such applicants, the lands so sought to be selected, and in lieu of what lands, and any information within your knowledge bearing on this matter.

An early reply is of importance. Yours very truly, E. L. COLSON, Private Secretary.

FIGHT ON MERCHANTS.

Efforts to Kill a Bill Checking Fraud by Creditors.

MOTIVES OF OPPONENTS.

Certain Assemblymen Seek to Prevent the Reduction of Sheriffs' Fees.

MEMBERS VIOLATE PLEDGES.

In Spite of the Opposition the Measure Passes by a Good Majority.

SACRAMENTO, March 7.—In the Assembly this afternoon there was a long debate on bill 561, the idea of which came from the San Francisco Board of Trade, proposing to lessen the amount of expenses necessary for an insolvent debtor to turn over his goods to his creditors. The bill is of the Judiciary Committee, and was the result of long, hard work by men who recognized the viciousness of the present system.

But the word went around that the bill was intended to give the "rich merchants of San Francisco" a lever with which to pay their bills. It was on this ground alone that the fight was made.

When the bill first came up Reid of Trinity had an amendment he wanted accepted. The law in its present form makes it a prima facie evidence of intent to defraud if a merchant mortgages any of his property within thirty days of the time he goes into insolvency. Reid wanted this stricken out. He argued that the banks would fear to loan money to merchants whose credit was shaky, and that the latter would often be forced to the wall when, if they could mortgage their property, they would have been able to weather the storm.

Powers of San Francisco spoke of the frequency with which convenient brothers-in-law got property on mortgage. To amend the bill at the present stage of proceedings was endangering its passage. He thought the gentleman should have put in his amendments before when the bill was being carefully considered. "The bill is only against the dishonest debtor," he said. "The debtor class cannot be opposed to it, since it lessens the amount of expense they now have to endure to make a settlement. The only men who will be injured will be lawyers, who will lose fees, and the sheriffs, whose bills will be cut down materially."

Bulla of Los Angeles announced that every honest debtor would be in favor of the bill. "He will no longer have to go down in ignominy as only paying 10 cents on the dollar, because the fees of the Sheriff, keepers, assignee and attorneys have eaten up all his property," said he. "Instead he will be able to show that he was able to return at least 35 or 40 cents."

Judge Waymire and Mr. Spencer spoke in the same line, showing the value of the bill and its many terrors for the man who would try to cheat his creditors. Reid wanted a chance to close the debate, but the ruling of the previous question shut him out. Reid's amendment was lost.

Then the question of the passage of the bill came up. Not enough votes were cast to carry the measure and a call of the House was demanded. As soon as the doors were closed the real lobbying began. It was evident that the party for the merchants was only plying the trouble lay in the fact that the Sheriff's fees would be cut down. In San Francisco the perquisites of the Sheriff alone would be cut down at least \$10,000. The Sheriffs of the smaller counties would lose proportionately. Of course their influence was actively at work, and the rumors of an active "sack" grew to ominous proportions.

There were large enough interests at stake to give these rumors the aspect of fact and a number of members were forced to object to the presence of lobbyists hovering about the doubtful members. At first it was thought the San Francisco delegation would be solid for the bill. Bettman, Dinkelspiel and Powers were foremost among those pressing the bill, although they were aided materially by all the leading attorneys on the floor.

At last the call of the House was finished. Then it was shown that the bill was passed by a vote of 44 to 30. One of the votes in the affirmative was cast by Thomas of Nevada, who was actively fighting the bill in the interests of the Sheriff of his county. He moved a reconsideration for to-morrow.

The action of those San Francisco members voting against the bill has caused much unfavorable comment. The Democratic platform pledged its members to aid the commercial and mercantile interests and avoid unnecessary delays and needless expense by passing such amendments to the insolvent act as would shorten the time when assignees might be chosen to ten days, and limit the fees and expenses connected with keeping insolvents' assets, prior to the election of assignees, to the amount allowed Sheriffs for holding property under attachments. The resolution concluded: "And we pledge our legislative and municipal nominees to carry out the spirit of this resolution."

Coughlin, McCarthy, O'Day and Twigg voted against the bill.

The Republican platform pledged its legislative candidates to similar measures. Boothby, Devitt, Lewis, Merrill, Wilkinson and Zocchi voted against the bill.

Among the others who opposed the measure were: Ash, Cargill, Coleman, Collins, Gay, Holland, Huber, Hudson, Keen, Laugonour, Osborn, Pendleton, Price, Reid, Richards, Robinson, Sanford, Staley, Stansell and Tibbitts.

THE JORDAN CLAIM.

IT LEADS TO A LIVELY FIGHT IN THE ASSEMBLY, BUT PASSES.

SACRAMENTO, March 7.—One of the liveliest fights of the session occurred to-day over the claim of D. Jordan for \$70,000. Jordan in 1878 built a portion of an addition to Folsom prison. Since that time he

has been vainly trying to collect the money which he alleges is due him for that work. When the roll was called Judge Waymire at first voted in the affirmative. Later he changed his vote to "No." The entire San Francisco delegation present voted for the bill. Dwyer and Powers were absent. The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Bachman, Bassford, Bennett, Berry, Bettman, Boothby, Brusse, Butler, Cargill, Coghlin, Collins, Devine, Devitt, Dinkelspiel, Dixon, Dunbar, Ewing, Gay, Guy, Hatfield, Healey, Holland, Kelsey, Laird, Laugonour, Lewis, Llewellyn, Meads, McCarthy, McKelvey, Merrill, O'Day, Pendleton, Richards, Robinson, Spencer, Swisler, Thomas, Tibbitts, Twigg, Wilkinson, Zocchi—43.

Noes—Ash, Belsaw, Bledsoe, Bulla, Coleman, Dale, Davis, Dodge, Fassett, Glass, Hall, Huber, Hudson, Johnson, Jones, Keen, Kanyon, Nelson, North, Osborn, Price, Reid, Sanford, Staley, Stansell, Wade, Waymire, Weyse—28.

THE ASSEMBLY.

MEMBERS SETTLE DOWN TO CLEAN UP ACCUMULATED BUSINESS.

SACRAMENTO, March 7.—There is no play in the actions of the Assembly now. When an opportunity comes for relaxation they take it. Every working hour is being taken advantage of. To-day an equal number of important bills were considered.

Most of these were appropriation bills. The passage of the larger part was absolutely necessary to meet obligations already incurred by the State. Other bills represent just claims. Measures asking for appropriations that are not an urgent necessity are very closely scrutinized and meet scant courtesy.

Laugonour's bill appropriating \$10,000 to pay the Commissioner of Public Works and his employees for completing the labors outlined when the commission was established, was beaten by a vote of 37 to 28. Many members expressed the opinion that it would be well to abolish the commission, and they were not in favor of allowing it any money. A call of the House was demanded, but receded from. Mr. Laugonour, however, gave notice of reconsideration, and the bill will probably be passed to-morrow.

Considerable discussion was evoked by the question as to whether the bill appropriating \$120,000 for additional buildings for the Home for the Inebriates at Los Angeles should be read a second time. Speaker Lynch resigned the chair to speak in its favor, showing that it was already crowded and that the appropriation had been cut down from \$250,000 to its present size. The bill passed to its third reading.

Reid objected strenuously to the bill appropriating \$4750 to pay the California Democrat, a German paper, for printing the constitutional amendments last year. Bachman of Fresno read the section of the constitution directing that the amendments be printed only in English, and declared that to pay the bill would be unconstitutional. After lowering the amount allowed to \$2000 the bill was passed to its third reading.

Among the bills finally passed in the Assembly were:

Appropriating \$25,000 for the completion and equipment of the branch of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Berkeley.

Appropriating \$356 to pay Ira H. Looney and Henry Looney for services to the State Board of Forestry.

Appropriating \$131 to pay C. S. Merrill for services as stenographer upon Court of Inquiry held in San Francisco September 8, 1894.

Appropriating \$831 to pay money to the State Forestry stations by the State University.

Appropriating \$600 for two additional clerks and a photographic reporter for the Attorney-General.

Appropriating \$5000 for the Home for Soldiers' Widows and Orphans and Army Nurses at Evergreen.

POLICE COMMISSION BILL.

THE ASSEMBLY VOTES AGAINST

year I published an open letter to Chief Crowley, warning him of the danger that surrounded him as head of the department, for I at once saw the drift of the time, he fell into a violent rage, and has not recovered from it since.

"After fourteen years the Police Commission, non-partisan in character, and created through Democratic influence, had its independence destroyed through the death of Major Hammond, a Democrat, and the appointment of D. M. Burns, a boss Republican, to succeed him. Thus the non-partisan character of the board was destroyed and the result is that it is now a party machine.

"It rested with Chief Crowley to say whether the department should be turned back into the political machine of seventeen years ago. The drift of his mind is suggested in his appeal to keep the commission and the department strictly partisan. I am in favor of the new charter," and the Postmaster left the impression with the interviewer that this was the remedy he had in mind for the evil of which he spoke.

ELOPERS WED AT WOODLAND

TWO YOUTHFUL LOVERS OUTWIT OBJECTING PARENTS BY STRATEGY.

HOW THE GROOM RODE OUT OF THE WEST ON A BICYCLE.

WOODLAND, March 7.—There was a quiet marriage in the office of Justice of the Peace Ruggles this morning which united two youthful lovers and was the sequel to a little romance, with stern and objecting parents in the background.

Young John Estes, who has passed his seventeenth year, and whose home is in Williams, Colusa County, had met and fallen in love with the daughter of Mrs. Mary J. Woods, a Colusa widow. Miss Mattie Woods was only one year the junior of her lover. For a time the lovers were happy, but when young Estes talked of marrying his parents, it is said, crushed his desire with an emphatic protest. Though dismayed the youth was not discouraged, and failing to win over his parents into a conciliatory mood, he took counsel of his sweetheart. The young people planned a marriage without parental consent, though the widow, the mother of the young lady, had not objected to the union.

Yesterday Miss Woods went to Arbuckle and there boarded a train for Woodland, where she went to a hotel and registered. Estes meanwhile had a more difficult task, for in order to avert suspicion he had to go to Woodland by a roundabout route. But this modern Lochinvar was equal to the occasion. Mounting his bicycle, he started from Williams as if for a morning jaunt, but no sooner had he left the confines of the town than he rode to the eastward to Marysville, riding swiftly under love's urging. He reached that city in time to take a freight train, and last night he, too, registered at the Woodland Hotel. But he assumed the name of Woods to prevent any chance pursuit and tracing of his whereabouts.

This morning the couple called upon Justice of the Peace Ruggles and requested his official seal as a notary public to a marriage contract, which had already been prepared. The obliging Justice did not like the form of the contract, so he drew up another and repaired to the hotel, where in the presence of Judge Ruggles and George Roberts the young couple attached their signatures to the document.

Both were very anxious that the matter should be kept a profound secret. They left on the northbound noon train, the groom purchasing a ticket for Arbuckle and the bride for Colusa. Mrs. Woods was willing that her daughter should marry young Estes, but his parents objected to the union. The lover, however, outwitted his parents, and now returns presumably to seek their blessing and forgiveness.

ALASKA BOUNDARY SURVEY.

A CANADIAN ENGINEER SAYS THERE WILL BE NO DISPUTE.

MOST OF THE YUKON PLACER MINES SAID TO BE IN BRITISH TERRITORY.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., March 7.—William Ogilvie, chief of the Canadian surveyors who have been locating the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia, arrived from Juneau this afternoon and says there is no prospect of a dispute between the two Governments relative to the boundary.

Both Governments have engineers in the field gathering data which will be submitted to an international commission for their guidance in locating the boundary. He says most of the Yukon placer mines are in British territory.

NEWS OF ALASKA.

New Transportation Facilities for Miners to the Yukon Gold Districts.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 7.—The following mail advice has been received from Alaska:

Gus Winkler, formerly of Port Townsend, has been held for trial at Juneau for robbing James Winn's saloon of \$750.

A packer intends to put a train of twenty horses on the Chilkat Pass to transport miners and their outfit to Lake Linderman, at the head of the Yukon, for 7 cents a pound. The Indians have charged 14 cents. The North American Trading and Transportation Company will run a steamer from San Francisco to St. Michaels to connect with the P. B. Wear, which runs up the Yukon to Forty Mile.

Constance Schumoff, the bell-ringer in the Russian Church at Sitka, died on February 27, aged 42 years.

The Indians at Sitka are holding mass-meetings to assert their claim to land near that city.

Alaska papers say that ten times as many immigrants are going to the Yukon as can find a living.

Illegal Liquor Traffic Suppressed.

PORT TOWNSEND, March 7.—One week's work in the crusade recently instituted against the illegal trafficking of liquor in Alaska has resulted in the conviction, by heavy fine and imprisonment, of six offenders, according to advice received by the steamship Topeka arriving to-day. The crusade will be kept up until the illicit business is broken up.

The cutter Corwin, which is going north to assist in the work, sailed from here last night.

Santa Cruz Wife Assailed Held.

SANTA CRUZ, March 7.—Alexander Penn, who attempted to murder his wife recently, was to-day held to answer before the Superior Court.

SAN JOSE WILL CASE.

The Jury's Decision Is in Favor of George Barron.

A POPULAR VERDICT.

Its Reading in Court Calls Forth Signs of Great Approval.

CHECKING OF THE APPLAUSE.

Proponents Will Appeal the Case to the Supreme Court of the State.

SAN JOSE, Cal., March 7.—The trial of the Barron will contest came to a close this afternoon by the rendering of a verdict in favor of the contestant, George Barron.

The instructions of Judge Lorgan this morning seemed favorable to the widow of the testator, Eva Rose Barron, indicating that the preference of law was upon their side. The case was given to the jury at 11 A. M., and they retired to deliberate.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the jury came into court, and asked to hear read again the instructions as to undue influence. Juror Crandall also asked if the jury could bring in a verdict upon one of the special issues in the case, if there could not be an agreement upon both of them.

The court said it was desirable, if possible, to secure a verdict both upon the question of soundness and unsoundness of mind and undue influence. The jury again retired but soon returned with a verdict. After reading it the court ordered the contestant to pay over \$948 jury fees, which was done. The clerk of the court then read the verdict.

It was only partial, as it answered only one of the special issues present. The question as to whether or not undue influence had been exercised by Eva Rose Barron upon Edward Barron when he made his will was answered in the affirmative. On both counts the jury stood 9 to 3.

At its own request the jury then listened to the reading of the instructions upon unsoundness of mind. They retired and soon brought in a verdict upon that issue, also in favor of the contestant. The question was:

"Was Edward Barron upon February 4, 1892, the date when the will in question was subscribed by him, of sound mind?"

The answer of the jury to this question was "no."

There was much enthusiasm among the spectators in the courtroom upon this announcement and Judge Lorgan had much difficulty in checking a rising storm of applause.

On motion of Attorney Garber for the proponents a twenty-day stay of proceedings was granted, during which time the attorneys for the contestant will file a motion for the revocation of the will. The case will be appealed by the proponents to the Supreme Court.

After the court adjourned Attorney D. M. Delmas and H. V. Morehouse and their client were heartily congratulated upon their victory by many ladies and others among the spectators. The trial occupied five weeks and attracted intense interest in this city and county. The estate is valued at \$2,000,000.

WANTS AN ESTATE DISTRIBUTED.

A Suit Against the Trustee of the Michael Sullivan Property.

SAN JOSE, March 7.—Mrs. Ellen Sheehan to-day commenced an action in the Superior Court to have her father's \$145,000 estate distributed. The property is now held by her mother, Margaret Sullivan, by virtue of a deed executed by the latter's husband, Michael Sullivan.

According to the complaint Sullivan was badly addicted to liquor, and in September, 1887, his wife induced him, on the plea that he was getting old and firm and liable to be defrauded out of his property while under the influence of liquor, to deed her everything he possessed. His conditions of the conveyance, verbally agreed to, were that Margaret Sullivan was to hold the property in trust for the children, with the exception of Mary K. Sheehan, who had already been given her share in the estate. After the death of Sullivan his widow claimed that she held the estate absolutely. Nevertheless she at different times gave the children, Robert, Richard, Vincent and Edward Sullivan, various amounts. She, however, refused to give anything to the plaintiff in this action or to make any accounting to her.

An accounting and a distribution of the estate in the ratio prescribed by law, where the father of a family dies intestate, is now asked for.

The bulk of the property is a ranch of 144 acres near this city.

SANTA CRUZ DIVORCE CASE.

SENSATIONAL FEATURES OF A SUIT BROUGHT BY A DOCTOR'S ERRATIC WIFE.

ALLEGATIONS CONCERNING THE FAMILY AFFAIRS OF A BEN LOMOND VINEYARDIST.

SANTA CRUZ, March 7.—For the fifth time in nearly three years the divorce case of Elizabeth Stewart vs. Dr. J. A. Stewart was to-day continued for trial in the Superior Court by request of plaintiff, who asked that a commission be issued to take the testimony of Mrs. J. Dickinson in Boston. Each postponement has been at the request of plaintiff, while defendant was always ready for trial. Whenever the case comes to trial, which is expected to be next month, it will prove among the most sensational ever known in this county. The property involved is estimated to be worth \$80,000 or more.

According to the story of the attorneys the Stewarts were married in Scotland many years ago. Then they went to Foo Chow, China, where Dr. Stewart built up an extensive practice. To educate their children Mrs. Stewart went to Europe, remaining there some years. After the defendant had accumulated a competency he returned to Scotland on a visit to relatives and met his half sister, Mrs. Catherine McKenzie, who had a large medical practice in Boston. Dr. Stewart talked of going to Central America, but Mr. McKenzie advised him to locate in California or New Mexico. He finally came to this county, purchasing a vineyard. So pleased was he that he urged Mrs. McKenzie to

invest in land near Ben Lomond, which she did.

Dr. Stewart's plan of conducting a vineyard was expensive, as he imported all of his vines and trees from Europe and bound each vine with wire. Mrs. McKenzie and her brothers and the doctor's children all resided on the doctor's place, called Etha Hill Vineyard. As the place did not pay he borrowed \$12,000 of Mrs. McKenzie.

Then Mrs. Stewart appeared on the scene. Owing to her erratic conduct she and the doctor did not live happily. Finally she agreed to give the doctor a deed to her interest in the vineyard if he would grant her a monthly allowance, which he consented to do. Then the place becoming more expensive and Mrs. McKenzie saying she would leave to resume her practice, he agreed to deed her the place for what he owed her, if she would consent to pay the mortgage. This was satisfactory to her.

Mrs. Stewart, however, denies that Mrs. McKenzie is defendant's half sister. To prove it she had a deposition sent to Scotland for Mrs. McKenzie's former husband, but he declined to answer any questions regarding the relationship of Dr. Stewart and Mrs. McKenzie. Mrs. Stewart denies also that she signed a deed to her rights and avers that the deed to Mrs. McKenzie was made to deprive her of her rights. She sues for a divorce and asks that the deeds be set aside.

Santa Cruz Site for a Soldiers' Home.

SANTA CRUZ, March 7.—The committee from the Ladies of the Grand Army appointed to select a site for a Soldiers' Home are favorable to a place near Twin Lakes Park, and will so report to the annual meeting of the society at the G. A. R. encampment to be held in Sacramento next month. At the encampment last year in Oakland \$2000 was donated for the home. This year the balance will be raised. The East Santa Cruz street railroad is to be extended to the home when built.

FIGHTING FOR HARRY'S LIFE.

ERWIN'S ARGUMENT IN THE TRIAL OF HAYWARD FOR MURDER.

AT THE CLOSE OF THE SEVENTH WEEK THE CASE WILL GO TO THE JURY.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 7.—Erwin resumed his long effort before a jury for the life of Harry Hayward this morning.

It developed that in the case of a conviction—confidently expected by the State—immediate sentence would be moved. The defense has made every preparation for a stay and an appeal. Erwin was expected to finish at 4 this afternoon, and if he does so Judge Smith will at once charge the jury.

Not a third of the crowd applying for admission this morning got into the room, which was packed to suffocation.

Erwin attacked the testimony of Blixt, which, he admitted, was the very focal point of the case. It was full of the most furious contradictions and inconsistencies, and unworthy of credence, he said. The immunity promised by the State to Blixt and Adry Hay was declared, was a revival of the vicious practice of turning State's evidence in vogue in England, and he called upon the jury to stamp it out.

The end is not yet. At 5 o'clock Mr. Erwin turned to the court and asked for an hour to-morrow morning. The court was loth to grant the request. The members of the jury were suffering, but consent was finally given. All through the day Erwin kept up one line, to break down the evidence of Claus A. Blixt and incidentally that of Adry Hayward.

The case will go to the jury at the close of the seventh week at noon to-morrow.

SACRAMENTO'S GRAND JURY.

Two Indictments That Created Surprise at the Capital.

SACRAMENTO, March 7.—The Grand Jury, which has been in session for several weeks, made a partial report this afternoon, returning seven indictments, the principal ones being those found against William P. Rutherford, a member of the local police force, who is charged with manslaughter, and against Charles J. Merkley, Justice of the Peace for Sutter Township, near this city, charging him with the crime of perjury.

The charge upon which Policeman Rutherford is indicted is the shooting while on duty of a young lad named Smith. The shooting took place on May 28, 1894. On the evening in question a man was garroted and Rutherford suspecting a group of young men attempted to arrest them. Elmer Smith, ran away and refusing to halt the officer fired a shot, as he says, merely to frighten the fugitive and cause him to stop. The bullet, however, struck and killed Smith. The officer was exonerated by the coroner's jury and nothing was ever done about the matter until now.

Justice Merkley was a member of the Republican County Central Committee, and swore before the Grand Jury that he did not accept the sum of \$200 to change his vote from one faction to the other. On the other hand it is claimed that the Grand Jury possess evidence that will prove that he did receive that sum. Both men have been released on \$5000 bonds.

That Juror Grand Jury, of which La Rue, Railroad Commissioner, is chairman, is conceded to be the best that ever sat in Sacramento County.

Seattle Steamship Agent Resigns.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 7.—J. H. Johnson, Puget Sound superintendent of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, has resigned. No reason is given.

Nervousness

And nervousness will disappear. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives vitality to the blood, and will send it coursing through the veins and arteries charged with the life-giving, strength-building qualities which make strong nerves. If you are nervous try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and find the same relief which hundreds of people are telling in their published testimonials. Get

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Great Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills Cure habitual constipation. Price 25c per box.

FRESNO'S RAISIN MEN.

Packers of San Joaquin Valley Decide on a New Combine.

TO BAR COMMISSION MEN.

Growers Only Can Become Members of the Co-operative Organization.

METHOD OF MARKETING CROPS.

Recommendations of the Projectors Receive Unanimous Support at a Preliminary Meeting.

FRESNO, March 7.—The first general gathering of raisin-growers this year was held in Kutter Hall this afternoon. It was the result of a call issued by Thomas E. Hughes, F. C. White, William Harvey and other large growers who for some weeks past have been working on plans for a raisin combine to take the place of that of last year.

Thomas E. Hughes presided at the meeting, which was well attended by representative raisin-growers. It lasted three hours and the recommendations of the projectors were unanimously supported. Several representatives from Kings County were present.

The marketing of the crops is to be in the absolute control of a committee composed of one or more delegates from each district. The sole power to represent a district will be left to the delegate. The central committee will meet often during the season, and will determine the prices and styles of packing. The receipts from sales are to be divided among the packing districts in proportion to the number of boxes of raisins each house has ready for shipment. No one who is not a grower can belong to the combine.

As the packers themselves elect the members of the executive committee there will be no chance for commission men to gain control.

T. C. White, a raisin-grower and prominent banker, is confident that the money necessary for building the packing-houses, holding goods, etc., can be obtained from the local banks. One dollar a ton will be taken from the pack of each district to pay the cost of building the packing-house of each district. Five dollars a ton can be saved to the growers by packing their own raisins. This single item means a saving of \$200,000 of the valley.

A mass-meeting was called for Saturday, March 16, and meetings will be held all over this and adjoining counties before that time, to discuss the proposed plan.

T. C. White, Colin Chisholm, Jacob Vogel and William Harvey were appointed to draft a constitution and set of by-laws which will be distributed widely before the mass-meeting. The feeling among growers is much better than for a long time past.

From January, 1894, to January, 1895, there were shipped from Fresno, Kings, Tulare and Madera counties about 3700 cars of raisins. Of these a large part bore the seal of the "State of California Raisin Growers' and Packers' Company." The total shipment for last year was 290 cars, more than that of the preceding year. Ninety per cent of the growers of the four counties named entered last year's combine, but of these 1400 growers only 550 actually bought stock.

During the season thirteen official inspectors were employed to oversee the packing in the different houses. It is generally believed that last year's combine was a failure because the commission men were allowed to control the organization. After an existence of a few months it broke up.

Five or six years ago raisins brought the grower 5 cents a pound, cash being paid at the time of delivery to the packing-house. Last year many growers received only enough to pay the actual cost of picking. Cash sales have brought only from 1 to 2 cents for the finest raisins, and a number of growers have fed their crops to hogs.

The recommendations of the projectors of the new combine are as follows:

1. That a co-operative raisin-packing company be formed in each raisin district.

2. That such co-operative company shall consist of raisin-growers only, who shall be pledged to oppose the present system of marketing the crop through the commission packer.

3. That each co-operative company when formed shall affiliate with a central marketing committee, which committee shall consist of one member to be selected by each of the affiliated co-operative companies. Such committee shall market all raisins that are packed by its constituent packers directly with the Eastern wholesale trader for cash, and not, as heretofore, through the agency of Eastern brokers.

4. That each grower shall be entitled to receive from his packing company the secretary of his crop an advance sufficient to enable him to pick, and when the crop is delivered at the packing house he shall be entitled to a further advance not to exceed in all 50 per cent of the market value.

5. That each district be encouraged to build packing houses as near to the railroad as possible, which packing houses, together with the necessary machinery, should not cost more than \$2000.

THE DENICKE DIVORCE CASE.

Judge Risley Declines to Grant a Decree to Plaintiff.

FRESNO, March 7.—Judge E. W. Risley to-day denied a divorce to Lillie Denicke from Martin Denicke on the ground that there had been a condonation by the wife. The case was tried behind closed doors.

Denicke was a rich bachelor, twenty years older than his bride. There was trouble almost from the day of their marriage a few months ago. But after each offense the husband begged and was granted forgiveness. The court, in denying the divorce, severely arraigned the plaintiff and defendant for having agreed upon the terms of the distribution of their large proportion of property.

A counter suit begun by the husband has been abandoned.

DIXON GETS THE DECISION.

But Bolen, the Unknown, Made a Very Game Fight.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The New York Athletic Club's bouts brought off in the clubrooms to-night were of a very lively nature throughout.

At 11:30 George Dixon climbed through the ropes accompanied by Tom O'Rourke and Eddie Connelly as seconds. Joe Wolcott was at the ring side, but did not go into Dixon's corner. Five minutes later, Samuel Bolen, the "Unknown," a local colored pugilist, put in an appearance. Dixon weighed 124 pounds and Bolen 128.

In the first round Bolen got twice to Dixon's body and stopped Dixon's leads.

In the second round he got in on Dixon's jaw once. There is no other record of his reaching Dixon. But he took much punishment gamely in the six rounds. In the sixth round Dixon went at his man viciously, and landed right and left on the head. Blow after blow rained on Bolen's head, but he was game. Dixon landed on the stomach and on the ear. Bolen stood up to him and lasted until the gong ended the fight. Dixon got the decision.

PRINCETON WILL NOT RACE.

Therefore It Will Lose the Relay Cup by Default.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—For the past seven years a relay race has been run between Pennsylvania and Princeton. The trophy striven for was a cup, which the college winning the race for two years in succession was to possess. Princeton won the first year and Pennsylvania last year. To-day the Pennsylvania athletic authorities received a letter from Dr. James J. notifying them that the Princeton team would not race this year, and would lose the cup by default.

"PARSON" DAVIES' STARS.

He Has Arranged an Exhibition of Some Clever Boaters.

KANSAS CITY, March 7.—"Parson" Davies of Chicago has made arrangements for an exhibition of his stars at the Auditorium in this city Monday evening. The programme will include a four-round go-between Tommy Ryan, the famous welter-weight, and Emmett Mallory, the Kansas City middle-weight. Joe Choyinski will also meet Mike Madden, the local heavy-weight, in a four-round contest.

Farrell Is Ambitious.

DENVER, March 7.—Lawrence M. Farrell of Denver, who is better known by his own name of Billy Keogh, under which he won a number of fights a few years ago, has sent a challenge to Jake Kilrain. Farrell has \$2500 to back up his challenge and is anxious to have the fight come off in or near Denver about May 1.

FAST ON THE NORTH SHORE.

THE STEAMSHIP HAVEL GOES AGROUND IN GEDNEY'S CHANNEL.

ALL EFFORTS OF TUGS TO RELEASE THE BIG VESSEL MADE IN VAIN.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The North German Lloyd steamship Havel went ashore on the north shore of Gedney's channel early to-night, while entering the harbor. Most of the passengers were asleep and no excitement prevailed. At the time of the accident Pilot Conner was in charge. The engines were reversed when the buoy marking the entrance of the channel was observed alongside the vessel, whose stern fell off to port, and before her headway could be stopped she ran aground on the bar north of the outer buoy, which indicates the entrance to the channel. The ice in the harbor had again made useless the electric lamps, and the buoy not being lighted, was not seen until too late to prevent the steamship grounding. The engines were at once reversed at full speed, but failed to move the vessel.

When the tide began to fall the Havel listed heavily to the starboard. Eight tugs were soon alongside the steamer in readiness to assist in floating her at high tide. There were 185 cabin and 271 steerage passengers on the boat.

The steamboat George Starr and another side-wheel steamer took off some of the passengers during the afternoon. One of the crew said that the Havel lay in a very bad position, laying northeast, with her bows toward Rockaway. At low water her bow below the water mark showed ten feet of water, and her stern propeller was half out of the water.

At 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, when it was high water, the tugs repeatedly pulled on the steamer, but their united efforts, with the assistance of the steamer's engines, did not succeed in getting her off.

At 6 P. M. a dispatch from Sandy Hook said the position of the vessel was unchanged and that the tugs were leaving her. Among the saloon passengers on the Havel are twelve officers of the Japanese army, who have been ordered home by their Government. They have been studying the tactics of the German army in Germany for some time past. They will start for Japan via San Francisco.

NO ACID WAS USED.

Union Pacific Detectives Puzzled Over the Check-Raising.

OMAHA, March 7.—Agent Teel of the Underwood Chemical Paper Company is in Omaha to inspect the raised Union Pacific checks which were so cleverly manipulated in Denver a few days ago. He said that had the writing in the body of the check been heavy no acid would have removed it, and he is of the opinion that some other means were employed other than acid to remove the ink marks. According to the officials no more checks have appeared, and they feel sure that the experts have moved on to other railroads. The secret service force of the Union Pacific is at work on the matter and startling developments are promised.

ALL CAUSED BY GOSSIPS.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY GROWING OUT OF STORIES ABOUT YOUNG WOMEN.

TWO MEN MEET THEIR DEATH AND A THIRD IS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 7.—News reached here to-day from Temperance Oak, Limestone County, of a triple tragedy which occurred there last evening, the result of which James and Martin Lentz, brothers, are dead, and Luke Coleman is seriously wounded.

All were prominent young men and the best of friends until a few days ago, when Coleman repeated a story, which he claimed the Lentz boys told him, which was defamatory to the character of several of the highly connected young ladies in the neighborhood.

When friends of the young ladies heard the story they began to trace it down. Coleman referred them to the Lentz boys, but the latter denied they had told the story. This caused bad blood between the young men, and last evening when Coleman returned home he was waylaid by the Lentz boys. They sprang out as he passed, and one of them seized his horse's bridle while the other struck him with a rock and shot him in the arm.

Coleman quickly returned the fire with a revolver. James Lentz was shot in the abdomen and Martin in the lungs. Coleman then rode hurriedly away, sending medical aid to the wounded men, but both have since died. Public sympathy seems to be with Coleman, who claims self-defense.

BOB IS AN INGRATE.

Captain Glori's Version of His Trouble With Fitzsimmons.

AFTER GLORY AND COIN.

How the Manager Forced Jim Corbett to Consent to Fight.

WILD PLUNGES OF THE PUG.

But the Australian Denies the Allegation and Is Ready to Make a Settlement.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Captain Glori gives his side of the existing trouble with Fitzsimmons in about the following words:

"Fitzsimmons and I realized before the company was organized that if he could force Champion Corbett to make a match with him we would make money with a show with which he was connected. When the time came for signing the articles of agreement and putting up the first stake deposit of \$2500 we had cleared \$1500 with our show already, \$750 of which, of course, was mine according to the partnership agreement. I then skrimished around and got a friend to advance us \$1000, making the required sum for the first deposit.

"The show continued successfully, and there was not much trouble in gathering the second \$2500. Meanwhile we reached St. Louis. Fitzsimmons was throwing away all the money we made, in the most reckless fashion. He was spending from \$60 to \$80 a week on hotel bills alone. He bought a diamond ring costing \$350 and clothes worth \$850. To aggravate matters he had himself interviewed in several cities, and stated that all the money on deposit with the stakeholders for his match with Corbett was his alone. I spoke to him about this and his extravagance. Then it was that he turned on me and used epithets that I could not afford to notice.

"He wanted me to break the agreement with him. This I consented to do if

ASSAILING THE TAX.

Why Some Corporations Oppose the New Law.

IT HAS NO UNIFORMITY.

Lawyer Guthrie So Argues Before the Supreme Court.

CERTAIN CONCERNS FAVORED.

Companies in New York Exempted Purposely by the Wording of the Act.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Supreme Court did not reach the income-tax cases until 3 o'clock to-day, when W. D. Guthrie was recognized to open the case for the appellants. He appeared especially for Messrs. Pollock and Hyde, who appealed their cases against the Farmers' and Continental Trust companies of New York from the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the southern district of New York. Mr. Guthrie devoted himself to an outline of the argument proposed to be made by the counsel for the appellants and had not concluded when the court at 4 o'clock adjourned for the day. He stated they would depend principally upon showing that the present income-tax law was unconstitutional because of its want of uniformity, and quoted at length from the provision of the law to show that the tax is not uniform, contending that Congress had no right under the constitution to levy a tax for the duty, excise or import, which was variable or lacking in uniformity as to individuals and corporations, because it was the fundamental rule that burdens in these respects should be equal upon all.

Guthrie said the two cases against the trust companies were very similar, but that he would devote himself primarily to the Pollock case, because in that case the interests involved were greater than in the other, but while this company conducts an immense business its business is one which might be carried on as well by a private partnership as by a stock company, in which case it would be exempt under the laws from the income tax.

He said Pollock was a shareholder in this company, the net income or profits of which during the past year, subject to the income tax, exceeds \$300,000, of which \$50,000 represents rents of real estate and about \$60,000 investments in municipal bonds, which latter investment could not, he claimed, be taxed under a former decision of the Supreme Court. Guthrie asserted that the provision of the law exempting all incomes under \$4000 would cause it to fall upon less than 2 per cent of the population of the United States and the law was therefore class legislation. He also showed that the tax was not uniform as regards corporations, of which a favored class were exempted, as, for instance, mutual insurance companies and building associations, as well as partnerships and religious and benevolent institutions.

As to the exemption of churches, benevolent concerns, etc., counsel would have nothing to say, as there was enough in the other exemptions in cases where the exemptions were in the interest of shareholders, though called by another name, to afford sufficient text for all they could say. As illustrative of the effect of the operation of the law he pointed out that an individual owning real estate bringing an income of \$8000 would pay \$30 in taxes, while a corporation would be required to pay double that amount. He also instanced the case of a partnership of five persons doing a business amounting to \$50,000 a year which would be required to pay no tax, while a corporation composed of the same persons would be compelled to pay \$500. In a word, he said, the application of the law would vary according to ownership.

The corporation was only an aggregation of individuals, and in most corporations a part, at least, of the stock, was owned by the middle classes. Guthrie dwelt upon the exemption in the interest of the building and loan associations, who were, he said, relieved of the annual payment of \$600,000, and whose assets, it has been asserted, were greater than the combination of all the national banks. All men would have to do to evade the operations of the law would be to organize building and loan associations. He argued if the present law should be held to be constitutional, Congress could levy a duty of 25 per cent on the imports of individuals and of 50 per cent of those of corporations, or if the sentiment in Congress should change, it could as easily reverse the process and favor the corporations. The principle would be the same.

Referring to the exemption made in the interests of mutual insurance companies, he asserted that in the United States there were 1900 such companies and that of these 1600 were doing business on the mutual plan, and he said in New York alone the wording of the act exempting such companies would relieve a thousand million dollars' worth of property from its operation. The leading mutual insurance company would secure the benefit of an exemption on its income amounting to \$300,000 per year, while its rival, organized on the stock plan, would have to pay its income tax. This advantage was given in the law, he asserted, simply because some one wanted to favor some particular mutual company.

Taking up the provision of the constitution requiring uniformity in levying imports, taxes, etc., he refuted the argument that the word uniformity was meant to have only a geographical application to prevent discriminating in favor of one State as against another, but contended it was meant to secure equality of taxation. Guthrie will resume his argument at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

LUBIN'S PLAN INDORSED.
Remedies for the Depression in the Price of Farm Products.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Last December a resolution passed the House requiring the Committee on Agriculture to investigate and report what is the cause of the depression in prices of farm products, detrimental to farmers' interests generally. A majority of the committee have filed a report in which they say chief among the causes of depression were the demonetization of silver, the high tariff and food adulteration, and that the remedy lies in the adoption of the plan proposed by D. Lubin of Sacramento, Cal., when he appeared before that committee last December, viz.: a bounty on certain agricultural products. Then

there must be anti-option and pure-food bills passed by Congress and silver must be demonetized before there can be any substantial relief for farmers.

BUYING AMERICAN CLOTH.
New Market for Woollen Goods Found in England.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Anomalous as it may appear, American cloth is being sold in the English markets and right in the center of the English cloth-manufacturing districts. United States Consul Meeker, who has reported the fact to the State Department, says this seems to justify the predictions made at the time of the passage of the Wilson tariff act. He states that a representative of an American house has been buying English cloth in England and has at the same time been selling cloth there. The American cloth is woolen stuff suitable for coating and men's suiting, selling at from 50 to 60 cents per yard. The English merchants pronounce it to be superior cloth for the grade, made of short wool and cannot see how it can be produced and sold for the price.

NO FREE SEED FOR FARMERS.
An Item Left Out of One Appropriation at Cleveland's Request.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—It transpired to-day that the agricultural appropriation bill as passed by Congress omits the usual appropriation of \$300,000 for seeds, to be distributed to farmers by members of Congress. The conferees on this bill received a quiet tip from the White House that President Cleveland would veto the bill if this provision for seed distribution was included. The conferees eliminated this item, but made no report of the same to the House and Senate for fear of raising a row that might endanger the bill's passage. There is now some talk among members of holding an investigation into this matter in the next Congress and to place the responsibility where it belongs.

CIVIL SERVICE AMENDMENTS

SOME IMPORTANT PROVISIONS ARE APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

GOOD CHARACTER AND FAITHFUL WORK TO FIGURE IN PROVISIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The President has approved sundry amendments of the civil service rules. These amendments were largely formal and were made necessary in consequence of the recent extension of the classification in the departmental service to include messengers, assistant messengers and watchmen and classification of the internal revenue service. One of the amendments gives the Civil Service Commission authority in its discretion to reject the application or to refuse the certification of an applicant who has been guilty of a crime or of infamous or notoriously disgraceful conduct. Prior to this amendment the commission only had the power with reference to certification in such cases.

Age limitations have been prescribed for the new classes brought within the classified service by the recent extension. These limits are for messengers or assistant messengers not under 18; for page or messenger-boy not under 14 nor over 18 years of age.

A further amendment provides for transfers from the internal revenue service to a bureau in the Treasury Department in which business relating to the internal revenue is transacted and from such a bureau to the internal revenue service, this amendment being in all respects similar to the provision now existing with reference to transfers from the customs service to the Treasury Department, and from the department to the customs service. A proviso has been added which authorizes transfers from one department in Washington to another without examination. This amendment has been made in view of the fact that the service law has now been in operation in departmental service more than eleven years, and that a large proportion of the employees now in these departments have entered the service through the civil service examinations, and the further fact that those who have not been so appointed have had long experience and have acquired valuable knowledge not only of the business of the department in which they are employed, but of the public service generally. In view of these considerations, it was believed the time had come when transfers from one department to another, where the transfer is to be to a place and a class of duties similar to those performed in the department from which the transfer is made, might be without examination and without detriment to the public interest. A further amendment to the rules provides that persons appointed as messengers, assistant messengers, watchmen or in any other subordinate capacity below the position of clerk or copyist, may be transferred after completing the probation of six months, if not debarred by age limitations, to any other like subordinate positions. But they may not be promoted to the position of clerk or copyist, or to any place the duties of which are clerical. An exception is made with regard to printers' assistants in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, who are only eligible to transfer to the grade of operators in that bureau.

REV. MR. BACHE DISAPPEARS.
There Is Much Mystery Connected With the Missing Minister.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The disappearance of the Rev. John Owen Bache, New York financial agent of the Union Central Insurance Company of Cincinnati, is still unexplained. President Pattison of the company, who is in charge of Bache's office here, said to-day:

"The more thought I give to this unfortunate affair the more perplexed I become. Our company has all confidence in the integrity of Mr. Bache, and we believe that all things will right themselves before long."

President Pattison attributed Mr. Bache's disappearance to illness. Mr. Bache's private box in the office safe has not yet been opened. Mr. Bache was born in this city. His father was a wealthy coal merchant. The son inherited considerable property from his mother. He was assistant rector of Holy Trinity Church under the Rev. Staple King's pastorate. He left the ministry to engage in the life insurance business. Bache was related to Bishop Burran of Trinity Church, who, it was said, is a descendant of Benjamin Franklin.

To Close a Texas Bank.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Comptroller of the Currency has ordered Bank Examiner Johnson to close up the First National Bank of Texarkana, Tex. The capital stock of the bank is \$50,000 and the liabilities are \$40,000. The stock, however, had become impaired and on the failure of the stockholders to make good the order to suspend was given.

MR. DANA IS INDICTED.

With Publisher Laffin of the "Sun" He Will Be Arrested

FOR A CRIMINAL LIBEL.

Vindication for F. B. Noyes of the Associated Press.

THREE COUNTS IN THE BILL.

There Was Evidently No Ground for the Bitter Attack on the Washington Editor.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Grand Jury of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia has returned an indictment for criminal libel against Charles A. Dana, editor, and William Laffin, publisher, of the New York Sun. The presentment was formally made to Judge Cole, presiding, by the foreman of the jury to-day. It is a formidable document of many pages, setting forth the malicious motives of Messrs. Dana and Laffin in criminally libeling Frank B. Noyes, proprietor of the Washington Evening Star and one of the board of directors and of the executive committee of the Associated Press.

The District Supreme Court is a United States court, and according to the procedure of such courts District Attorney Birney will transmit a certified copy of the indictment to the District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, located in New York City. It will be submitted to a United States Commissioner, who on satisfying himself of the formal regularity of the indictment will issue a criminal warrant for the arrest of Messrs. Dana and Laffin.



Charles A. Dana.

The indictment contains three counts setting forth different circumstances of criminality on the publishing of the libel. The proceeding is according to the common law, which, as modified by certain acts of Congress, constitutes the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia. Before specifying the three criminal counts the indictment sets up the circumstances and motives leading up to them. It states that the Associated Press is an incorporated news agency for the wide distribution of news, with branches in New York, Chicago, Washington, St. Louis, San Francisco and throughout the country. Its affairs are conducted by a board of directors, of which Mr. Noyes is a member.

The indictment states the international organization of the United Press, which has Charles A. Dana as president and William A. Laffin as vice-president. Mention is made of the two rival associations to show the animus of the subsequent acts charged against Dana and Laffin. It also gives the organization of the Sun Printing and Publishing Association, with Charles A. Dana as editor and William A. Laffin as publisher. The three counts of criminal libel are then given. The first count states that on February 22 last the New York Sun published an editorial, from which following is an extract:

"The corporation (meaning the Associated Press) is organized under the Illinois State law, and the provisions of the statute respecting the personal liability of directors are amusing. We commend a careful study of them to the unfortunate newspaper managers who have been roped in. They may see their way to making such a thoroughly dishonest director as F. B. Noyes of Washington, for instance, refund to them the amount of the extra assessments out of which they have been bunked."

The indictment, after stating that the foregoing libel was circulated in New York City, charges also that on the same day Messrs. Dana and Laffin sent 300 copies of the paper to Washington and thereby published the libel in Washington. The two accused are charged with full knowledge of what appears in the editorial columns of their paper and with responsibility for the same.

The second count refers particularly to the publication of the libel in Washington. The third count is general in terms, accusing Dana and Laffin of composing and publishing a criminal libel without specifying the sum or detailed circumstances of the charge. The first count is the most specific and gives the gravamen of the charges on which the Grand Jury acted.

Besides the foregoing there are features of libel set forth and there is the usual formal and severe language of the law in specifying an allegation of crime. The proceedings have been under the direction of District Attorney Birney also, he has assigned to conduct the case before the Grand Jury. Being a criminal and not a civil case, the prosecution is conducted by the public officers as an offense against the public rather than as against an individual, the theory of the law being a libel against Mr. Noyes or any other citizen is an offense against the peace and quiet of the community to be prosecuted in the same manner as any other disturbances of the public peace.

When the warrants are issued Messrs. Dana and Laffin will have three courses open to them. They may submit to arrest and decline to give bail, in which case they will be brought to Washington to stand trial. If they give bail it will insure their coming to Washington at the time the case is called in the United States court. In the meantime they may test the sufficiency of the face of the indictment, without going into its details by applying for a writ of habeas corpus. The action of the Grand Jury in indicting Messrs. Dana and Laffin will undoubtedly add another celebrated case to the annals of American criminal law. While the indictment is one in behalf of the public against the libelous course of Mr. Dana and his coadjutor, Mr. Laffin, yet it incidentally protects the reputation of Mr. Noyes and others who have been maligned by this source. It is assumed these persons are willing to attempt to justify in court this publication against Mr. Noyes, and such an effort at justification is welcomed. It is fitting that

the case should be tried in Washington, where Mr. Noyes was born and has always lived, and where his reputation is best known.

It has been a source of gratification to Mr. Noyes and his friends that many United Press papers have risen above the bad feeling engendered by the contest between the Associated Press and the United Press to severely rebuke the Sun's attack. This has been particularly noticeable at Mr. Noyes' home here in Washington, where the two United Press papers, the Post and the News, have taken occasion to express their high regard for him and their contempt for Mr. Dana's libel. The Washington Post in a leader editorial deprecates the violent and rancorous controversy and the unfortunate tone and temper of the New York Sun. It says of the Sun editorial of February 22 that Mr. Noyes is one of the directors of the Associated Press and as such had incurred the animosity of the Sun. It adds:

"We are very sure, however, that the Sun's accusations against him will not bear inquiry, and, for our part, we take pleasure in saying of fellow-townsmen, albeit a competitor in business, that no one who knows him as well as we do will be in the very least disturbed by the Sun's extraordinary attack."

The Washington News, also a United Press paper, speaks of Mr. Dana's propensity for saying "a bitter thing now and then for the pleasure of saying it," and adds: "The business integrity of Mr. Noyes has never been questioned by those who know him best."

The Washington Times also editorially referred to Mr. Noyes' high character, and deplored the "vials of Billingsgate" of the Sun.

Similar expressions have come from papers throughout the country.

AN EXTRA SESSION LIKELY.

CLEVELAND MAY CALL CONGRESS TOGETHER AT VERY SHORT NOTICE.

IT WOULD ALL SEEM TO DEPEND ON THE CONDITION OF THE GOLD RESERVE.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—A Cabinet officer is authority for this notable statement, the accuracy of which would be questioned were it not for the source from which it comes:

"There is a general assumption that it is definitely decided there will be no extra session. The decision is erroneous. Whether there will be an extra session or not depends upon circumstances. The public is not aware of the fact that the President almost decided last Sunday that there should be an extra session. The subject would be considered by the Cabinet."

"The immediate cause was the sundry civil and deficiency appropriation bills. The President was very much disposed to veto both of them. At one time he had nearly decided to do so, but he concluded that it would be better to allow the country to have a rest for a time, and to await the progress of events and not to call an extra session now."

"But if there shall be a run upon treasury gold and the treasury reserve shall be depleted in spite of the arrangement which has been made to protect gold, the President unquestionably will convene the next Congress as soon as that fact shall be made clear or probable."

This statement is of much significance. The result will be that the people will watch the treasury gold reserve with increased interest.

IMPORTATION OF BOOKS.
An Interesting Question Involving a Copyright Law.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—An important question relating to copyrights has been raised by a well-known publishing house and is now under consideration at the Treasury Department. The old copyright law made it illegal to bring into the United States foreign copies of books copyrighted in this country. The law of 1891 amended the old in some unimportant particulars, but expressly stated it was not to go into effect until a subsequent date, July 1, 1891. The question involved is whether the new law, not being retroactive, did not release from the importation prohibited all books of American authors copyrighted prior to July 1, 1891. Should it be held that the new law took the place of the old, foreign editions of all American books written and copyrighted prior to 1891, might hereafter be imported free of duty and without regard to American copyright laws which would necessarily interfere with the publishing business in this country.

DENVER'S WOMEN BURGARS.
Charges Against Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Pike Dismissed.

DENVER, March 7.—The case against Mrs. Bertha K. Shaw, charged with receiving stolen goods, was dismissed to-day and the defendant discharged. Mrs. Shaw, with Mrs. Henrietta E. Pike, was arrested December 26. Mrs. Pike, it was claimed, entered the residence of Mrs. Ives, in a fashionable quarter of the city, and during the family's absence carried away valuables and household articles, a portion of which she stored in her room at Mrs. Shaw's house, near by.

Mrs. Pike was the wife of a former general manager of the Denver and Rio Grande, and Mrs. Shaw's husband was a wealthy liquor-dealer in Denver, but now in Montana. Mrs. Pike is now in California, where she is living with her husband.

RE-ENTERS THE REBELLION.
Da Gama Back in Brazil With a Big Following.

MONTEVIDEO, March 7.—It is reported that Da Gama, leader of the recent rebellion in Brazil, has re-entered Brazil and taken up arms against the Government in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, with a force of 3200 men, comprising a naval battalion with twenty-two naval officers.

LISBON, March 7.—Advices received here from Rio de Janeiro say that diplomatic relations between the Governments of Portugal and Brazil, which were interrupted at the close of the recent rebellion in Brazil as a result of the escape of Admiral da Gama and some of his adherents from a Portuguese vessel on which they had taken refuge, will shortly be resumed.

Fire on the Transport Fern.

Boston, March 7.—Fire broke out on board the United States transport Fern during her trip from Philadelphia to the Boston navy-yard, where she arrived last night, and it was only by hours of hard fighting on the part of the officers and crew that the flames were kept from the magazine where 500 pounds of powder were stored.

Cause of the White Ash Mine Horror.
DENVER, March 7.—The coroner's jury has found that the gas explosion in the White Ash mine, February 27, which killed 27 men and injured 10, was caused by a one air-shaft being opened by a workman. Heavy damage suits will be instituted against the company by relatives of the victims unless a compromise is effected.

CANNON'S WISE WORDS

Vividly He Points Out the Blunders of the Democrats.

VERY BAD FINANCIERING

Telling Comparisons of the Work of the Past Congresses.

EXTRAVAGANCES OF THE LAST.

Work of the "Billion-Dollar Congress" Outdone by the Cleveland Followers.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Representative Cannon of Illinois, on behalf of the Republican minority of the House Committee on Appropriations, has prepared a summary showing the total expenditures of the Fifty-third Congress and comparing them with the expenditures of the so-called "Billion-dollar Congress," in which Mr. Cannon was at the head of the Appropriations Committee. The statement will be published to-morrow as a part of the Congressional Record. It says:

I avail myself of the opportunity to present for the information of the public and of the country a statement of the aggregate of appropriations made by this Congress—the first half of Cleveland's administration—as compared with the aggregate of the appropriations for the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, respectively, under Harrison's administration. For this purpose I insert a comparative statement, which has been carefully compiled and is correct.

From this statement it appears the approved public works to be done under contract, leaving the next Congress to make appropriations therefor as follows: By the fortifications act \$325,000, by the sundry civil act \$6,385,000, by District of Columbia act \$261,764, by the naval appropriation act \$13,715,000. Total \$21,086,764.

Thus the appropriations and authorizations of this Congress are seen to be in round numbers \$1,015,000,000. The appropriations for the public service as a rule make dry reading, but the careful student of public questions they tell more of the policies of administration and parties than can be gathered from volumes of words and protestations. I call attention to the fact that appropriations of pensions to the defenders of the republic in war and to their widows and orphans, by this Congress under Cleveland, are \$42,129,616 less than those made by the Fifty-second Congress, the last two years under President Harrison. This \$42,000,000 decrease figures in the tangible result of an unfriendly—I will go further and say unjust—administration of the pension laws under Cleveland.

The condition of the country was far different under Harrison's administration from what it has been and is now under this administration. Then there was universal prosperity. Now there is universal adversity. Then, under wise revenue laws, the people cheerfully contributed to the support of the Government from their abundance, and were glad when the treasury poured from its full coffers the necessary money liberally and wisely to carry on the Government, and after all there was done a surplus still remained to anticipate the payment of the war debt. Now our people are out of employment, values are shrinking and the people pay their taxes into the treasury with greater effort and find such payment oppressive. The surplus has disappeared from the treasury. The debt of the Government, instead of decreasing, is increasing, and increasing not to maintain resumption, as it is claimed, but to pay current expenses.

This administration has issued and sold United States bonds time and again for the avowed purpose, it is true, of maintaining resumption, but in point of fact it has taken the proceeds, it is taking the proceeds and will continue to take the proceeds to pay the current expenses of the Government. This Congress has wholly failed to provide sufficient revenue, while it has increased appropriations. In the mean time the administration has refused every rational effort to assist in remedying the evils that beset the treasury.

This is a Government of the people, through parties, and there can be no true relief in the premises until the people correct the error made in 1892, by giving the Republican party the power in 1896, thereby enabling the party to write its policy on the legislation and administration.

STRIKE OF COAL-MINERS.

IT EXTENDS THROUGHOUT THE BIG PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

SO FAR ONLY ONE FIRM CONCEDES THE DEMANDS MADE BY THE MEN.

PITTSBURGH, March 7.—The strike of the miners of the Pittsburgh district is on in full force, and it is expected that to-day will see a general suspension of work, except by less than 1000 men. It was estimated that before night 15,000 miners would quit work.

Reports received at the miners' headquarters up to noon showed a general suspension of work throughout the district. From the report of the Commissioner of Labor, it is estimated that the number on strike is over 21,000, and the number employed at the mines, where there is to be no strike, is about 1300.

Considerable uneasiness was caused by the operators to-day by the Hackett Coal Company at Findlayville, controlled by Boyle Bros., posting a notice that their mines will resume to-morrow at 9 o'clock, the rate demanded by the men. William Florenheim's men in the same section asked a similar concession, but were refused by the operators to rescind their notice under promise of having their orders filled from the mines at work for 55 cents, but they replied that it was their intention to conduct their own business.

The men at Catsburg, on the Monongahela River, have returned to work, the company having conceded the scale. Reports from all parts of the district to-night confirm the earlier reports that the

strike is complete with the few exceptions mentioned.

TRENTON, N. J., March 7.—Six hundred of 7500 employees of S. K. Felton's wool mill have struck for a restoration of a second 10 per cent reduction made in wages last summer. They claim the promise to restore wages on January 1 has been violated.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 7.—The session of coal miners and operators here broke up in a disagreement. The vote taken by the operators taken on the 80 per cent scale carried by 43 to 23. The miners refused to abide, claiming they represent three-fourths of the coal output of the State. They then entered into a conference with the operators, but nothing was done to-day.

PAPA STONE CHEATS CUPID.

ONE CASE IN WHICH LOVE DID NOT LAUGH AT LOCKS AND BARS.

PRETTY DAISY GARDNER'S INTENDED KEPT IN A VAULT TO PREVENT MARRIAGE.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The breach of promise suit of Daisy Gardner, a telegraph operator, against George W. Stone, son of a wealthy Board of Trade operator, has developed a romantic story, in which stern parents, big iron vaults, an imprisoned bridegroom and disappointed wedding guests are mingled in charming confusion. Daisy Gardner is a very pretty girl, who takes stock quotations and the like in an office very near the Board of Trade, where young Stone is employed in his father's office.

The young people met often, and Cupid

did the rest, or would have done it, Miss Gardner says, if the senior Stone had not interfered. The wedding-day was fixed, so says the court bill; the guests arrived and the bride was ready, but the necessary groom did not come. The guests went home, and the next day, so Miss Gardner declares, young Mr. Stone came to her with a peculiar explanation. His father, he said, had discovered the proposed wedding, remonstrated, and, finding the young man obstinate, had pushed him into a large office vault and kept him locked up until the wedding-hour was safely passed.

Miss Gardner could not see the joke, and has sued young Stone for \$10,000 breach of promise, in the hope, she says, that her former father-in-law apparent will have to foot the bill. Stone senior, in an interview to-day, admitted that he had prevented the marriage, but emphatically denied that he had locked his son in a vault.

Japanese Treaty Ratified.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Emperor of Japan has formally executed the ratification of the new treaty with the United States, and the document is expected to arrive here March 20. President Cleveland's ratification is expected to reach Japan about the same time.

Suicide in Central Park.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A man who from papers found on his body is supposed to have been William Simon, a guest of the Vanderbilt Hotel, committed suicide in front of the Museum of Arts building in Central Park to-night by shooting himself in the head.

A Fullerton Man Dies of Lockjaw.

FULLERTON, Cal., March 7.—George Mehler, a well-known German of Fullerton, died suddenly this afternoon with lockjaw, caused by running a nail through his boot. He was 30 years of age and married.

NEW TO-DAY.

W. & J. SLOANE & CO.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

SEVERAL CARS NEW FURNITURE

JUST ARRIVED!

NOW BEING PLACED ON SHOW

Beautiful ODD CHAIRS and DAINTY DIVANS Suitable for Parlor Furnishings.

Artistic Styles in BEDROOM SETS, CHIFFONNIERS and DRESSING TABLES.

Magnificent Display of DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY and HALL FURNITURE.

The above lines are all of the very latest importations and are offered by us, until further notice, at a reduction ranging from 20 to 50 per cent LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.

We urge intending purchasers to compare stock and prices before purchasing.

Special attention called to our window display.

CARPETS!

MOQUETTES \$1.00 per yard SEWED AND LAID.

AXMINSTERS \$1.20 per yard SEWED AND LAID.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS 75 cents per yard SEWED AND LAID.

THE NAIRN LINOLEUM.

PERFECT WATERPROOF FLOOR COVERING

ARTISTIC! SANITARY! DURABLE!

1000 Square Yards..... \$.50
1500 Square Yards..... .65
2500 Square Yards..... .75
5000 Square Yards..... .90
5000 Square Yards..... 1.00

THE LATTER THE BEST QUALITY MADE.

Upholstery Department.

NEW GOODS NEW PRICES NEW DESIGNS.

Magnificent Assortment of Irish Point Lace Curtains at half former price.

Large Line of TAPESTRY PORTIERES, fringed edge and bottom, reduced to \$4.50 per pair.

PLAIN and FIGURED DENIMS at 30 cents per yard. Immense Line of RICH TAPESTRIES, commencing at

BAIRE IS CAPTURED.

General Carrido Scores
Another Victory
in Cuba.

SURRENDER OF REBELS.

Spain Anxious as to the Atti-
tude of the United
States.

ONE DEFEAT FOR FEDERALS.

It is Now Certain That Manuel Gar-
cia, the Bold Bandit, Was
Not Killed.

MADRID, March 7.—An official dispatch received here to-day from Cuba states that General Carrido has captured the town of Baire. Two of the rebel chiefs were wounded. Forty-three insurgents surrendered to the Spanish troops. The remainder fled and are being pursued by the Government forces.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Senor Lemaquest asked the Government as to the attitude of the United States toward Spain in regard to Cuba. The Minister of the Colonies said he had only spoken to the United States Minister, Mr. Taylor, respecting the penalties forced upon Americans in Cuba. He added, however, that the relations between the United States and Spain were cordial, as the reception of the Spanish cruiser *Neueva Espana* at Tampa demonstrated. The commander of the cruiser had spoken warmly of the friendly demonstration in favor of the Spanish flag which had been made by the authorities at Tampa.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 7.—The report is received here of the engagement on Tuesday near Santa Clara, Cuba, between a band of insurgents and a battalion of Spanish soldiers. The Government forces were defeated, with the loss of several men. A corporal was wounded. The Cuban loss is not stated.

TAMPA, Fla., March 7.—The killing of Manuel Garcia is denied. Garcia's band, on the day that he was reported killed, raided a store at Sebamocha. After obtaining what they desired and were about to mount their horses, a volunteer acolyte in the church and a regular soldier, both in civilian's dress, came upon the party. In the encounter one was killed by the acolyte, who in turn was killed. This occurred on February 24, in the evening.

As there was a price on Garcia's head of \$10,000 from the Government and about \$25,000 from the sugar planters in the vicinity, there was quite an incentive in claiming that the dead bandit was Garcia. Parties who have seen the pictures of the dead bandit taken and published after his death assert it is not the likeness of Garcia. When Garcia's wife was asked by the soldiers to go and identify the body she attired herself in black and went with them. When the party alighted at the station she put her handkerchief to her eyes and pretended to be sobbing. She then told them she knew the body of her husband and there was no use to look at it. She did this to deceive the soldiers. It is stated that Garcia still lives in the vicinity of the place where he was reported to have been killed. This report comes direct from Sebamocha by a gentleman who was there last Sunday. Garcia is a much smaller man than the man killed.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Neither the State Department nor the Spanish legation here has had any confirmation of the reported demand for the recall of United States Consul-General Williams at Havana. Williams was made Consul-General in 1884 and has held the place ever since, owing, it is said, to his high abilities. It is surmised here that he became persona non grata with the Spanish Government in the discharge of some diplomatic duty connected with the protection of American citizens in Cuba.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.

Departure of the Remains of the Late
Grand Duke Alexis.

SAN REMO, Italy, March 7.—There was an imposing ceremony here this evening upon the occasion of the departure of the remains of the late Grand Duke Alexis Michaelovitch, second cousin of the Czar of Russia, who died Saturday last, for St. Petersburg. Several ironclads, which were in the harbor, flew the Russian and Italian flags and fired quarter-minute guns as the funeral cortege proceeded to the station. The church bells were tolled, the shops

IN Society

women often feel the effect of too much gaiety—balls, theatres, and teas in rapid succession find them worn out, or "run-down," by the end of the season. They suffer from nervousness, sleeplessness, and irregularities. The smile and good spirits take flight. It is time to accept the help offered in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's a medicine which was discovered and used by a prominent physician for many years in cases of "female complaint" and the nervous disorders which arise from it. The "Prescription" is a powerful uterine tonic and nerve, especially adapted to woman's delicate system for it regulates and promotes all the natural functions, builds up, invigorates and cures.

Many women suffer from nervous prostration, or exhaustion, owing to congestion or to disorder of the special functions. The waste products should be quickly got rid of, the local source of irritation relieved and the system invigorated with the "Prescription." Do not let the called celerity compounds, and nervines which only put the nerves to sleep, but get a lasting cure with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Mrs. WILLIAM HOOVER, of Belville, Richmond Co., O., writes: "I had been a great sufferer from 'female weakness.' I tried three doctors; they did me no good; I thought I was an invalid forever. But I heard of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and then I wrote to him and he told me just how to take it. I took it just as Mrs. Hoover said. I took it only a short time, and now I do all my work for my family and live."

CHICAGO, March 7.—Smallpox has broken out in a colony of Tennessee colored people who recently settled in West Lake street and five cases have already been found by the authorities. There are 100 men in the colony and as all have been exposed more cases of the disease are expected. Another case has been found at the Poorhouse at Dunning and health officers fear another epidemic.

Brutality of a Negro Butcher.

GUTHRIE, O. T., March 7.—John Pierce, a negro butcher aged 20 years, quarreled with Cora Campbell, colored, his sweetheart, to-day, and after kicking her into insensibility locked her in a room and left town. The girl is dying.

BIGGEST YET THIS LAST SALE OF OURS.

EXTRA SALESMEN! — — — — EXTRA DELIVERIES!

In Fact, a General Bustle Throughout the Entire Establishment.

NOW COMES FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, THE LAST TWO DAYS OF THE SALE! AND IT'S GOING TO END IN A GRAND BLAZE OF GLORY!

Two Days More.

A stylish Boy's Suit, fashionably cut and tailored; your pick from 500 of 'em, sizes 4 to 14 years, Friday and Saturday at — — — —

\$1.50

Two Days More.

A very swell Reefer Suit, excellently made, collar trimmed with wide braid; heretofore our \$5 suit. Friday and Saturday's price — —

\$2.50

Two Days More.

300 Boys' Long Pants Suits, ages 12 to 19 years, in Blue Cheviots and Fancy Tweeds, choice Spring colorings, suitable for Sunday wear. Friday and Saturday at — — —

\$5.00



A Glorious Harvest

For Good Dressers,
Stylish Dressers,
Conservative Dressers.

We've taken 50 styles, numbering about 800 choice Spring Suits, and a like number of Overcoats, from our \$18 and \$20 tables and placed 'em on our \$10 tables

For Friday and Saturday.

The perfection attained in the cut, finish and fabric of these garments will commend 'em to every lover of swell clothing.

Remember,
Friday and
Saturday are
the Last Two
Days you can
Get 'Em for



Two Days More.

1000 imported English Tweed School Suits, ages 4 to 15 years, in pretty colorings, all wool; used to charge \$7 and \$8 for 'em. Friday and Saturday at — — — —

\$3.50

Two Days More.

About 600 pairs of stylish cut and perfectly tailored Trousers at \$1.95.

\$1.95

Sunday Trousers, in fine English Worsteds, pretty hair-line stripes; ought to sell at \$5. Friday and Saturday at \$2.50.

\$2.50

Two Days More.

NOW FOR IT—The Fedora in blacks and browns, the regular \$2 Hat. For Friday and Saturday at the remarkably low price of

\$0.95

RAPHAEL'S 9, 11, 13 and 15 Kearny Street.

(INCORPORATED).

“Ours Not to Reason Why,
Ours But to Do or Die.”

were closed and the street lamps were draped with crape. The cortege was escorted by detachments of Italian soldiers and sailors and was followed by several members of the Russian Imperial family, the foreign consuls, all the municipal officers and the state officials, including King Humbert's representatives, in the neighborhood. Dense crowds of people lined the streets.

COUNT YAMAGATA PROMOTED.

The Commander of the First Army Is
Minister of War.

YOKOHAMA, March 7.—Field Marshal Count Yamagata, who was commander of the First Japanese army, but who was invalided home from Manchuria, has been appointed Minister of War. The commander of the Second Japanese army, Field Marshal Count Oyama, held the war portfolio prior to his departure to the front, after which the affairs of the war ministry were directed by Count Saigo, Minister of Marine.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—A telegram from Tokyo has been received by the Japanese Minister confirming the report of the capture of New Chang by the First Army under General Nozu. The old town of New Chang was taken by assault after thirteen hours' hard fighting. The Chinese offered a stubborn resistance. Within the town itself, 1880 Chinese were killed and about 500 surrendered. Large quantities of war material were captured, including sixteen cannons. The Japanese lost 206 killed and wounded.

KILLED WIFE AND CHILDREN

DEEDS OF A PLASTERER BEFORE
TAKING HIS OWN
LIFE.

BEING OUT OF WORK HE FEARED
THE FAMILY WOULD DIE
FROM STARVATION.

LONDON, March 7.—A plasterer named Taylor, living at Lower Tooting, near London, cut the throats of his wife and six children this morning, and then took his own life. All the family is dead except one child, who is at the point of death.

The crime was the outcome of the extreme destitution that prevails among many of the working classes. Taylor was a sober, steady workman, but had been thrown out of work by the remarkably cold weather, which brought all building operations to a standstill.

Not being able to provide for his family, his mind became unhinged and it is evident he determined to kill them and then himself, in order to save all from slowly starving to death.

Epidemic of Smallpox Feared.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Smallpox has broken out in a colony of Tennessee colored people who recently settled in West Lake street and five cases have already been found by the authorities. There are 100 men in the colony and as all have been exposed more cases of the disease are expected. Another case has been found at the Poorhouse at Dunning and health officers fear another epidemic.

Minister Ferrera Resigns.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 7.—Senor Goncalves Ferrera, Minister of the Interior, has resigned.

Rector Ahlwardt Rebuked.

BERLIN, March 7.—President von Levitzow in the Reichstag to-day formally called Rector Ahlwardt to order for insulting remarks made about Jews yesterday during the discussion of the Jewish

BAD MEAT NOT RELISHED.

ENGLISH STATESMEN KEEPING AN
EYE ON THE CHICAGO
PACKERS.

THEY MAKE PERTINENT INQUIRIES
AS TO THE SANITARY STATE OF
CANNED IMPORTS.

LONDON, March 7.—The president of the Board of Agriculture in the House of Commons to-day was asked by Mr. Jeffreys, member for North Hampshire, whether his attention had been drawn to a statement in the Times concerning the preparing and packing of meat at Chicago said to be diseased and intended for exportation to England, and whether he had reason to believe that though a bullock at Chicago might be condemned as diseased and unfit for food, yet its tongue was preserved and exported, while its fat was made into oleomargarine, and whether it was a fact that in many instances diseased meat which had been condemned had nevertheless been taken out of the condemned tanks after the inspector had left and then preserved and exported to England. Finally Mr. Jeffreys asked whether the Government would endeavor to prevent such meat being used as food in England.

Replying to the question of Mr. Jeffreys, Herbert Gardner, president of the Board of Agriculture, said he had received the statements referred to and proposed to make the necessary inquiries through the Foreign Office.

He would also bring to the notice of the sanitary officers here any information which reached him in respect to the existence of danger to the health of the public arising from imported foods.

CLARK HAS FOUR WIVES.

Bad Record of the Bigamist Wanted at
Sacramento.

MUSKOGON, Mich., March 7.—James L. Clark, who is wanted at Sacramento, Cal., for bigamy, has four wives instead of two, as has been supposed. One there, one here, one at Clay Banks, Mich., and one in Wisconsin. His Muskogon wife, who is No. 3, was Margaret Shannon, a school teacher, a widow. He thought she had \$10,000 life insurance left her by her first husband, but on finding his mistake left for the West. His real name is Ephraim Le Clerc.

THEIR CRIMINAL HEARTLESSNESS

Officers of the Crathie Made No Attempt
to Rescue the Elbe's Passengers.

WAMEGO, KANS., March 7.—John Wenzel, a passenger in January on the Crathie, the boat that sent the Elbe to the bottom of the sea with her cargo of human freight, is visiting his brother near here. He claims that at 5 o'clock when the boats collided the sky was clear, with no fog, just the reverse of what was testified to by the officers of the Crathie, and that the latter deliberately backed off and left the Elbe to her fate.

THE STATE BOARD OF RAILWAY AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS was in session to-day listening to evidence in the case of James Brown of Dwight against the Chicago and Alton Railroad. No decision was reached nor will be until after the Commissioners have considered the briefs to be submitted by both sides.

The complaint involves the alleged overcharges of \$2 per car on the part of the railroad for shipping facilities at the Union stock yards, and is to be made a test case. An effort is to be made to see whether or not, under the laws of Illinois, the railroads doing business in Chicago have the right to charge shippers on stock-cars at the stock yards.

question. The censure of the president was received with loud applause.

GLASSCOCK'S SUIT DISMISSED.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The suit for divorce brought by Charles Glasscock against Carrie Glasscock, his wife, in which Senator Stewart of Nevada was named as corespondent, was dismissed in the Equity Court to-day.

Glasscock had charged Senator Stewart with improper relations with Mrs. Glasscock, and the Senator had denied the charge and claimed collusion between husband and wife with the purpose of black-mailing him. The suit was first brought during August last.

PLEASES THE GRAND TRUNK

TROUBLE AGAIN LOOMING UP
BETWEEN WESTERN
LINES.

NOW THE ALTON ROAD FORCES
MATTERS IN REFERENCE TO
DIFFERENTIALS.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Trouble is again looming up before the Western lines over the question of Canadian Pacific differentials. The Alton is the road which has forced matters this time and if it sustains its present position for any length of time it will certainly force the Canadian Pacific to withdraw from its agreement with the Western lines.

The specific troubles in this instance originated with the Grand Trunk which for several weeks has been working to break up the Western Trunk Line committee agreement. Its first effort in this direction was a refusal to maintain standard rates. When it went below the schedule the Canadian Pacific, which had been allowed a differential from Grand Trunk rates by the Western roads, promptly took advantage of its differential in meeting the rates made by the Grand Trunk. The Alton road has now announced that it will not allow the Canadian Pacific differentials as against the cut rates of the Grand Trunk.

Chairman Caldwell, when the matter was brought to his attention, ruled against the Alton, declaring the Western roads had agreed to reorganize the differentials, irrespective of any action for or against the differentials which might be taken up by the Eastern roads. He produced the records from the meeting in which the differential was allowed and they fully sustained him in his position.

The present conditions are highly pleasing to the Grand Trunk, which desires nothing so much as the disruption of the committee agreement. A representative of the Grand Trunk declared that one of the roads which had signed the agreement had said that it would stand by the Grand Trunk in its fight against the Canadian Pacific.

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TO ABOLISH THE DISTRICT.

FRESNO AND KINGS COUNTY LAND-OWNERS IN A GREAT LAW-SUIT.

THE SUNSET IRRIGATION DISTRICT
ALLEGED TO BE FRAUD-ULENT.

The Sunset irrigation district of Fresno and Kings counties, which was organized February 5, 1891, is to be wiped out of existence in the courts. A suit at law for that purpose will be filed in the Superior Court of Fresno County at the instigation of the owners of the property composing the district and by the sanction of the Attorney-General as against a corporation.

The irrigation district in question embraces 294,774 acres of land situated in Fresno and Kings counties. At the time the district was organized Kings County was a portion of Tulare, but the subsequent division of the latter county threw a portion of the irrigation district's lands into Kings.

Shortly after the district was organized an election by the property-owners was held and it was decided by a large majority vote to issue \$2,000,000 of bonds. Of this amount \$334,000 has been disposed of at face value in payment for water rights, surveys, rights of way and incidental expenses, but not one foot of ditch has been dug nor has one drop of water been artificially placed on the land. Of the bonds floated \$250,000 was paid over to the owners of the Laguna de Tache Rancho for water rights in Kings River.

The remainder of the \$334,000 is held by individuals in this State. None of the bonds have been sold for cash, nor can they be advantageously disposed of. Therefore the very work for which the district was organized cannot be carried out. That is one reason why the property-owners desire an order of court to abolish and vacate the district and all the legal proceedings that have been gone through thus far.

The largest portion of the land involved is owned by the Southern Pacific Company and the Bank of California. But there are many individual owners as well, and most of them are anxious to have the district set aside and the bond issue nullified. There are 800 property-owners in all. At the present time the bonds already floated and the accrued interest places an immediate tax of \$1.45 on each acre of ground in the district, and as an offset to this tax the property-owners have received nothing. The petition to the court for the setting aside of the organization alleges among other things that the district was fraudulently organized.

Assessments have been levied against the property-owners in the district, and C. O. James, Tax Collector of Fresno County, has published notice of delinquent sales, to take place on the 16th inst. This list shows that all of the property-owners are delinquent, and the pending assessment and threatened sale of the property have precipitated the suit in question.

The attorneys who have prepared the petition and will participate in the court proceedings are: John W. Bourdette and Allen & McAllister, of San Francisco, and Frank H. Short, of Fresno. The petition particularly points out the complaint substantially as follows:

First, that there was fraud practiced in the presentation of the petition. The law governing the organization of irrigation districts requires that the petition therefor shall be signed by not less than fifty bona-fide residents and property-owners in the territory proposed to be embraced. In this case, there were only twenty-seven names attached to the petition. Milton McWhorter, who subsequently became a director in the concern, devised and carried out a plan which is now set up as one of the reasons for abolishing the district. He

purchased forty acres of land by paying a nominal sum in cash, and the remainder secured by mortgage. These forty acres he then had subdivided into twenty-four lots, and a non-resident owner was secured for each lot. The names of these owners were then placed on the petition, thereby securing fifty-one names, one more than the law required.

Second—That in the area embraced by this specified boundary of the district there are 100,000 acres of Government land which is not susceptible to the operation of the irrigation district laws.

Third—That the system of irrigation, as proposed in a contract entered into by the old board of directors and P. Y. Baker, is impracticable and cannot be carried out. The complaint will also charge irregularity in the advertisement and sale of the district's bonds.

Before the suit to abrogate and nullify all proceedings in the creation and maintenance of the district is filed, however, a suit for injunction will be entered in the Superior Court of Fresno County. This proceeding will be begun next Tuesday, the 12th inst. Its purpose will be to secure a restraining order against the Tax collector of Fresno County, prohibiting him from collecting the assessments that have been levied, as already directed to, and to prevent the advertised sales of property for delinquencies, as published in one of the newspapers of Fresno County, under date of January 28, 1895.

The committee to whom was intrusted the initiative work of abrogating by process of law all action heretofore taken in the organization and maintenance of the district is composed of G. Howard Thompson, James D. Byrnes and James Jerome Smith. These gentlemen have sent a circular letter to each owner of property in the district. The following quotations from that letter are self-explanatory:

The Sunset irrigation district was organized under the Wright Irrigation law. Since the organization no action of any kind toward the construction of the necessary work has been taken. The district is a mere legal fiction, and, owing to the faulty construction of said district and the uncertainty of the so-called "Wright" irrigation law, the district has been, and still is, unable to place the same. It is plain to be seen that under the existing circumstances the lands of the district are held and firmly bound to the Sunset irrigation district and its board of directors.

Since the date of the organization of the Sunset irrigation district, the board of directors have issued bonds to the amount of \$334,000, with accumulated interest to date amounting to the aggregate of \$400,000. These bonds, by making a substituting lien and tax at this time upon each and every acre of land in said district, are a heavy burden upon the property-owners, and it is to be seen that the district is a mere legal fiction, and, owing to the faulty construction of said district and the uncertainty of the so-called "Wright" irrigation law, the district has been, and still is, unable to place the same. It is plain to be seen that under the existing circumstances the lands of the district are held and firmly bound to the Sunset irrigation district and its board of directors.

On the 6th day of February, 1895, an election was held for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, at which election a majority of the directors, viz.: four, were elected favoring the abandonment and dissolution of said district—demonstrating the feeling of the residents of said district. To that end a number of land-owners met and organized for the purpose of devising ways and means to disorganize the Sunset irrigation district, and remove all existing incumbrances now on said land by reason of the issuance of the bonds of said district heretofore mentioned, and to enjoin said directors from advertising the same for sale, and by virtue of the assessment levied on the 28th day of January, 1895. It is the desire of this committee that all land-owners co-operate with them by signing the enclosed contract and remitting the cash payment thereon at once.

The old board of directors consisted of Oliver Whitesides, George M. Kohler, Milton McWhorter, L. M. Frederick and D. S. Fish. The new board is made up as follows: J. N. King, D. S. Fish, Milton McWhorter, E. T. Mitchell and H. W. Scott. Of the new board all except Mr. McWhorter are in favor of sweeping the district out of existence and repudiating by process of law all previous action.

A brief review of the history of the district may be of interest at this time. Immediately after the issuance of the \$2,000,000 bonds Herman Schussler of the Spring Valley Water Company was employed to make surveys and plans for an irrigation plant. He spent a few days in this work and received therefor \$20,000 in bonds.

Bids were then advertised for the construction of the works and J. W. Smith of the Portland Construction Company put in a bid to do the work for \$1,750,000. Meanwhile efforts were made to float the bonds here and in New York, but without success. After that overtures were made to secure English capital. The Manchester Trust Company of London agreed to take the bonds provided that Attorneys Gunnison and Booth and Engineer William C. Alberger passed upon the value of the bonds and pronounced them good. This was done, and a favorable report was made.

But a new and unforeseen trouble sprang up to block the progress of the proposed work. The financial crisis in Australia, in which the financial crisis in Australia, was deeply involved, so crippled that company that it was unable to purchase the bonds or any part thereof. The Portland Construction Company was anxious to go ahead with the work, but as there was no money in sight and the company being unwilling to accept the bonds, the work was given up.

Shortly after this Reed & Baker, contractors of Reedley, appeared on the scene. They made an offer to take the contract for \$1,500,000. Mr. Reed came to San Francisco and asked George W. McNear to place the bonds, if possible, at 85 or 90 cents on the dollar. Mr. McNear took the proposition under advisement.

Mr. Reed went back to Fresno and stated that he had placed the bonds and that C. P. Huntington had agreed to take \$1,000,000 in his own name, and that the Southern Pacific Company would take the balance. Mr. Huntington subsequently stated that he had never seen either Mr. Reed or his partner, Mr. Baker, and had never agreed to take one dollar's worth of the bonds. All of the other Southern Pacific officials repudiated the assertions of Mr. Reed. In short, it was a false boom which died aborning. Reed and Baker were interested in the Summit Lake Water Company, the property of which they endeavored to sell to the Sunset irrigation district. The principal assets of this company was a dry ditch.

P. Y. Baker of the firm of Reed & Baker finally succeeded in making a contract with the old board of directors of the Sunset district to build and equip the irrigation plant for \$1,500,000. The contract is contingent on a future decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Tregas vs. the Board of Directors of the Modesto irrigation district as to the constitutionality of the Wright irrigation law. The attorneys for the plaintiffs in the case assert that this contingency clause invalidates the contract, and this is another of the points on which they base their suits.

THE POISONING CASE.

An Examination Reveals That the Cakes Contained Strychnine.

LOS ANGELES, March 7.—A post-mortem examination of the body of John Strange, the little boy who died on the east side after eating cookies given his sister by Mrs. O'Hare Wednesday night, revealed the fact that death resulted from strychnine poisoning. Eddie Henderson, the other boy who also ate some of the cakes, is in a fair way toward recovery.

This community is very much aroused over the matter and grave suspicions are entertained that the old lady put the poison in the cakes, notwithstanding her statement that the cookies were found on her doorsteps.

Jack's Sweeping Challenge.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Jack McAuliffe has issued a sweeping challenge, asserting his readiness to defend the lightweight championship in a finish fight with any other claimant. He says he will meet the man determined to be the best man in his class during the same week and at the same place that Corbett and Fitzsimmons meet.

SAMUEL MEYER WILL NOT TALK.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE FACT OF
HIS MARRIAGE DOES NOT
WAVE HIM.

MOLLIE HOLLAND INDIGNANT.

MRS. BENNETT ADMITS THAT SHE
KNEW OF GRACE BENJAMIN'S
WEDDING.

Samuel Meyer makes no explanation of his peculiar conduct in trying to disgrace the name of his dead wife. He is keeping out of the way of the reporters. His efforts to keep secret the fact of his marriage to Grace Benjamin that he might get a share of his mother's wealth have been futile, thanks to his wife's loyal friend Mollie Holland and the documentary evidence in the Alameda Hall of Records.

Those who know him speak of his want of application and inability to make of himself a useful member of society. He has been the black sheep of a respected family. His people took him away from the university at the end of his first year, because he was not able to keep up with his work. A few years after his father purchased the large dry-goods business of E. D. Block & Co., in Oakland, for him and his brother, but the boys did not succeed. Then they were started in the same line in Tucson, but the brother Marcus, on whom the most dependence was placed, dying, the business was closed out. Samuel was not a success and his habits and want of application have given his people considerable worry. His dead wife's friends say that he was married before, that his people sent the first wife East, that they were divorced and that Sam is often sending presents to a child of that union.

Mollie Holland, who has loyally defend-



Miss Mollie Holland.
[From a photograph.]

ed the reputation of her dead child, Grace Benjamin, was very indignant yesterday that the Bennetts should take exception to what she had done. She said that Mrs. Bennett and Mrs. Nolan would have published the marriage if not for her. She said that Mrs. Bennett and Mrs. Nolan decided to publish the marriage. They were very mad. Mrs. Nolan asked me to find out where the record could be found, and I went to get the information, and when I got back Sam Meyer was there and she had changed her mind. She told me that her husband was dying and she had not much money and she had promised to look out for him. That is what has silenced them, all. They told me that Dr. Nieto had advised her that it would be worse for Grace's name if the fact of the marriage was published. The coroner says that he was unable to find Sam for the inquest, but Sam told me yesterday at Mrs. Bennett's that the coroner had told him that if he would keep quiet in his room and not let the officer in his room, he would be allowed to go.

Mrs. Holland, who was at the funeral of Grace Benjamin, said that Mrs. Nolan said that Sam would have to pay for her keeping quiet about the marriage of her sister.

Mrs. Bennett, the aunt of Grace Meyer (nee Benjamin), now admits that her niece was married to S. Meyer last August in Oakland, and that she was aware of the fact.

Admittance to the residence, 1911 Divisadero street, was denied to all callers yesterday by Mrs. Bennett. The death of her niece has brought such notoriety to the family that Mrs. Bennett has been suspiciously every one calling at the house.

Last night when asked if she was aware that her niece had been married she said: "Of course I know it. The CALL had it all in this morning. Go read that and find out all about it."

"Did you know of the marriage before you read the CALL?"

"Of course I did. But that is nobody's business. No Mr. Meyer has not been here to-day. I don't know where he is."

At 406 Sutter street Meyer could not be found, although he still retains the rooms his wife was accustomed to visit. "I know nothing about Mr. Meyer," said Mr. Mar, the agent of the building. "He had only been here a couple of weeks, so I am not acquainted with him."

None of the help around the place had seen him during the night, although his room was occupied the night before.

SAILORS FOR UNCLE SAM.

Raw Recruits and Able-Bodied Seamen
to Be Enlisted for the Boston
and Marion.

Out of the 100 new men which Congress has added to the complement of the navy the Marion and Boston, now at Mare Island, will be equipped. The Marion has been prepared for sea and only awaits a crew, which requires about 150 men, and the cruiser Boston double that number. This will necessitate the immediate enlistment here of about 400 men, for which purpose a recruiting office will be established temporarily in this city, though the number required could be enlisted at Vallejo, on board the receiving ship Independence.

The physical requirements are so severe that generally out of a hundred applicants not more than ten are accepted. Consequently the work of shipping the new sailors will necessarily be slow.

Only persons between the ages of 21 and 35 will be accepted, unless the applicant possesses an honorable discharge from the army or navy. Each man presenting himself for enlistment will be examined by a medical officer in limb movement, muscular development, chest expansion, heart sounds, general debility, hearing, eyesight, color blindness and hereditary tendency to physical weakness. Only the most healthful persons need apply for enlistment.

Helping a Future Preacher.

A testimonial concert will be tendered Mr. George Howard Studley, librarian of the Young Men's Christian Association, Friday evening, March 15, in the association auditorium, corner of Mason and Ellis streets, to assist him in

theological studies at Boston University. Among the participants will be Leo Cooper, Emil Steingard, Mr. Black, Norman Edgar, Oscar Mohr, Miss Susie Hart, Thomas Quinn, dead-note pantomimists, and a trio of boy singers.

MAY NOT SEND A FLOAT.

The Merchants' Association Making
Slow Progress in Collecting
Needed Funds.

The committee on publicity and promotion of the Merchants' Association, consisting of Hugo D. Keil, Kenneth Melrose, A. H. Vail and William Doney, to whom was referred the matter of sending a float advertising the metropolis to the Los Angeles fiesta, has made a partial canvass among the business men of the city, but owing to the lightness of the subscriptions thus far offered the project hangs fire.

As the committee decided to build the float in proportion to the amount raised, no work has as yet been done, and unless the merchants of the city soon rally to the support of the plan it will be abandoned. Many of the business men, while acknowledging the idea to be a worthy one, are of the opinion that more benefits would accrue if the business community would donate liberally for an old-time Fourth of July celebration in this city, with a competitive drill and prize bicycle races as additional attractions. They assert their willingness to do provided the disposition of the funds be placed solely in the hands of the Merchants' Association. They are tired of seeing the funds wasted and squabbled over by small-party politicians and incompetent underlings of ward bosses.

SWEPT OFF SIERRA PARIMA.

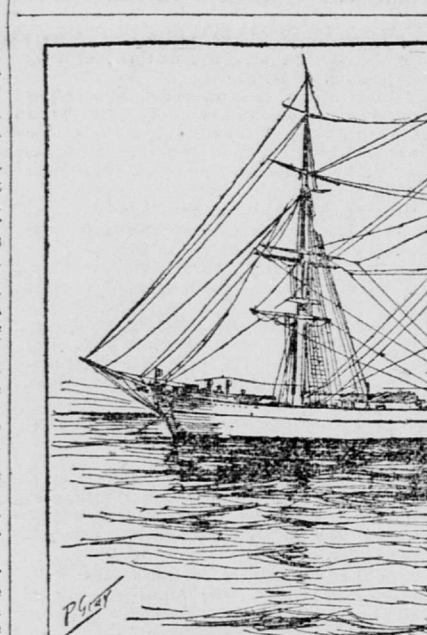
TWO SEAMEN AND TWO APPRENTICES
DROWNED IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

THE LIFEBOAT LASHINGS PARTED
AND THE MEN WENT DOWN
INTO THE SEA.

The British ship Sierra Parima, now on her way from Liverpool for Portland, Or., made a bad start on her voyage. The first day out she lost four men overboard and one of her lifeboats was smashed to bits. A brief dispatch to this effect was received at the Merchants' Exchange on the 16th ult. A private letter, giving the particulars of the tragic death of the men, reached here yesterday. The unfortunate sailors were thrown into the sea from the poop-deck and were drowned in broad daylight before the eyes of their horrified shipmates, who were powerless to render them any assistance.

The Sierra Parima towed out from Liverpool on February 15, and the accident occurred while she was going down the English Channel. The boats were swinging in the davis out from the poop-deck, and orders had been given to take them in. The boatswain, an able seaman and two apprentices were in one boat hanging out over the sea. Contrary to the mate's instructions, the boatswain went to work on the bow tackle. The mate yelled to him to desist, but the warning came too late, for the next moment the lashings of the lifeboat parted and the boat fell into the sea, throwing all hands overboard.

Immediately orders were given to lower another lifeboat, which was in readiness to be launched; life-boys were cast into the water, but the efforts of the men to rescue their comrades were unavailing. Three minutes after the accident occurred a boat had been manned and launched, but by that time the struggling sailors were



THE BRITISH SHIP SIERRA PARIMA.
[From a photograph.]

far behind. The two apprentices could not swim and the mate pale with fear, tried to reach the fragments of the lifeboat, which had been smashed in the descent, and they held up bravely until the rescuing crew was within halting distance, when they, too, gave up the ghost and sank to the bottom.

Captain Wishart of the Sierra Parima stood on the deck pale as death, and watched the unfortunate disappear one by one. The accident was no fault of his, but the two apprentice-boys, who came from good English families, were placed in his charge, and he thought, poor fellow, that anything is announced to be held there, accounting he would have to give to their heart-broken parents. The boatswain was the last man to pay the penalty of his disobedience, and he lived long enough to see the victims of his carelessness go down to their watery graves.

The Sierra Parima put into Milford Haven on the following day for more men and a new boat. An inquiry was held into the accident and Captain Wishart and those on board were exonerated, the blame being laid to the unfortunate boatswain. Captain Wishart is reported to have been feeling very badly when the vessel sailed for Portland two days later.

Such an inauspicious commencement of a voyage would have depressed the spirits of the hardest mariner. The captain is very well known on this coast and is highly esteemed for his worth and his ability as a navigator. The Sierra Parima left here on August 5 for Queenstown with a cargo of grain. Another inquiry will be held upon the vessel's return to England.

Last evening the Young Men's Christian Association Auditorium was crowded at the Carr-Reel pop concert. It is one of the most charming halls in the city, and a most remarkable thing about it is that it is always crowded when anything is announced to be held there. General Howard lectures there to-night at 8 o'clock on "Grant at Chattanooga." The hall rents cheaper than other in the city. Special terms to churches and benevolent institutions. Secure your tickets for General Howard's lecture to-night at Sherman, Clay & Co.'s.

The Perioptalmus, a native of the Malayian mangrove swamps, is the only fish which breathes with oil. If the tail be painted over with oil or varnish the fish dies of suffocation.

A frying-pan with legs about six inches long is among the curios recovered at Herculaneum. It belonged to Docile, who had scratched her name upon the handle.

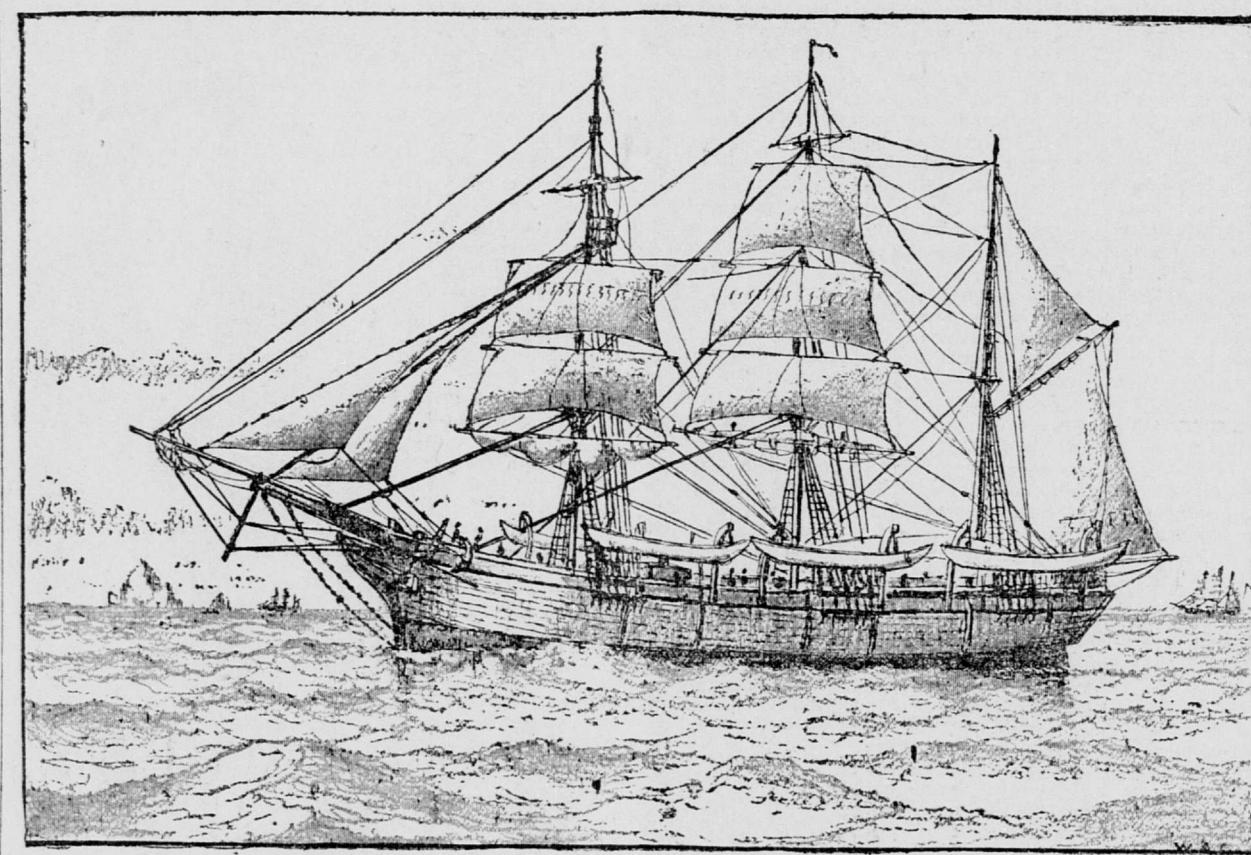
THE PASSING OF THE STAMBOUL.

OLD AND WORN, SHE WILL BE
BROKEN UP FOR HER IRON
AND COPPER.

HALF A CENTURY AT SEA.

SHE ENRICHED HER OWNER LIKE
THE GOLD-LADEN GALLEYS
OF OPHIR.

In 1843 the bark Stamboul slid from the ways at Medford, Mass., and started for "Bathin Bay, where the whales do blow." Four years later she returned home laden with oil and bone. And there was feasting



THE WHALING BARK STAMBOUL TO BE BROKEN UP AFTER FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE.

[Sketches for the "Call" by W. A. Coulter.]

in many New Bedford families over the odoriferous and oleaginous sailors' return. This was in the days when the big fish floundered thickly through the seas and the black smoke of the whalers' "trying-out" furnaces could be seen and smelled in every quarter of the globe. The "try" was large then—150 to 200 and sometimes 300 barrels of oil apiece. Now the whale not being given an opportunity to grow, so relentless are his pursuers, seldom produces more than seventy-five or eighty barrels, and where thirty or forty was o-

il, valued at \$12,000. In a cruise from 1869 to 1873 in the Southern Pacific she obtained 1500 barrels of oil. About twelve years ago the bark came to the Pacific and the Bering and Okhotsk Seas were the scenes of her devastations. She went no more back to the place of her building. She discharged her decreasing catches in this port, paid off her hands with the single "release dollar" and sent the bone of her few fish overland. To-day the Stamboul will make her last trip. Her timbers are yet sound, though the storms of fifty-one years have beat against her osken flanks, but the destruction of the whale and the coming of the steamer sends the ancient sailer to the graveyard, whither the Stamboul is now bound. She will be towed across from Oakland Creek in her own funeral procession to this side of the bay and broken up.

SCHEMING NEWSBOYS.

How They Sell Papers by the Aid of
Railroad Transfers.

The Market-street Railway system is losing many nickels one way and another through handling the transfers of its many branches.

Passengers getting off the Powell-street cars and at other transfer points are importuned by a crowd of newsboys every

WHO WILL BE THE MANAGER?

VALLEY ROAD DIRECTORS NOW
DISCUSSING THAT IM-
PORTANT OFFICE.

FOUR ELIGIBLES MENTIONED.

A WIDE DIVERSITY OF OPINION AS
TO THE ROUTE TO BE
FOLLOWED.

President Spreckels of the valley road said yesterday that although he had not yet heard from W. B. Storey, who has been tendered the position of engineer of the road, he had no doubt but that the

gentleman's appointment would be confirmed at the next meeting of the board.

In speaking of the probable route of the road Mr. Spreckels only reiterated his expressions in the past relative thereto.

"That question is a sticker," said he, "and we can't say when it will be definitely settled."

There yet remains to be filled probably the most important position in the company, aside from that of president, and it is that of general manager.

While the question has never been brought before the board, it has been the subject of a good deal of thought and some discussion on the part of some of the members of that body. There are at present four persons whose names are mentioned in connection with the office, and they are John D. Spreckels, Robert Watt, Captain Payson and J. B. Stetson.

It is generally conceded that John D. Spreckels could have the position if he desired it, but it is claimed by some that he is already so burdened with other business affairs that he would find it impossible to give the office that attention which it will require.

Both Robert Watt and Captain Payson are practical engineers, the former being a brother-in-law of Mr. de Guigne, who is one of the heaviest subscribers to the stock of the company. Both men are looked upon as capable in every respect, and either one may be selected without creating surprise among the members of the board.

J. B. Stetson, the last of the quartet mentioned, is already the president of a railroad company, and this fact might have some bearing upon his selection to manage the affairs of another similar corporation. It is not thought by some of the directors that his relations with another company is of a necessity a bar to his taking a position under the present corporation, but Mr. Stetson may have reasons himself which would cause him to decline such an offer.

The whole matter is, however, simply one of conjecture, based upon the remarks of one of the directors yesterday.

Discussing the question of route yesterday another director said that in all the meetings of the board this subject had never been formally presented.

"There is unquestionably a wide diversity of opinion among the members of the board regarding this very important matter," said he, "but these differences may be easily adjusted when we have to take the matter up in a regular manner. Most of us have opinions which are founded merely upon a little positive knowledge and a good deal of intangible evidence. When we get together and have all the facts before us we will then be able to intelligently pass upon the merits of the different localities and to take such action thereon as promises the best for the road."

Another suggestion made in regard to the general managership is that there may be no official of that title selected at all. The idea of at least one of the directors is that an executive committee should be appointed, the duties of which would be similar to that of a general manager, and that this body should employ a practical railroad man to act as superintendent.

Bids will be sent out for rails and ties within a very few days. The rails will, as stated yesterday, be purchased in the East, while the ties will be procured in this State. Ten thousand tons of rails will be advertised for at first, and it will be required that all bids be sent in by the 16th inst. A provision of the bids will be that the successful parties must be prepared to furnish the rails within thirty days after the contract has been awarded. The estimates are that it will require about 35,000 tons of rails to complete the road.

Regarding the material which is to be purchased for the road a director said yesterday that although it was extremely desirable to secure everything possible in the West, it would, in his opinion, be found impossible to buy but little of the material for either equipment or construction here. The locomotives and rails would certainly have to be bought in the East, as no firm on this coast could successfully compete with the Eastern manufacturers for the sale of the same.

SHOT HIS SON-IN-LAW.

A Marine Engineer Arrested for Assault
to Murder.

John Dougherty and John McKeowl, his son-in-law, both marine engineers, drank and quarreled in a sixth-street saloon yesterday. Dougherty finally drew a pistol and fired two shots, one of which struck his relative. He was arrested and charged with assault to murder.

McKeowl was taken to the Receiving Hospital in the patrol wagon. The bullet struck him in the left jaw near the mouth and lodged in his throat. Drs. Somers and Pettit probed for it, but could not locate it. McKeowl was scarcely able to speak, but

managed to say that he and Dougherty, his father-in-law, were drinking in a saloon on Seventh and Bryant streets. Dougherty carried a pistol, and he was fooling with him trying to take it from him when it accidentally exploded.

THEY FAVOR THE BILLS.

The Union League Club Sends a Dis-
patch to Sacramento.

The following telegram was sent to Sacramento yesterday by the Union League Club of this city:

The Union League Club earnestly desires the passage of Assembly bills 353, 359 and 731 relating to the election and primary election laws.

The dispatch was sent in triplicate to Assemblyman Spencer and Senators Aram and Flint. The members of the committee on political action of the club were responsible for the dispatch—Messrs. M. Cooney, J. G. Geisinger, W. B. Hamilton, A. P. Williams, Wendell Easton, George H. Pippy, E. T. Donnelly.

WILL CONTINUE THE FIGHT.

THE CIVIC FEDERATION TO KEEP
UP ITS WAR AGAINST
CORRUPTION.

DR. PARKHURST ADVISES THE RE-
FORMERS TO GO FORWARD.
PIPER'S CONDUCT.

"Go on with the fight," is the recommendation of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst to the Civic Federation of San Francisco. His letter to the Rev. Dr. Hanson Irwin was read at a meeting of the body yesterday, and it was unanimously decided to inform the great New York reform agitator that the federation would follow his instructions.

Much business of importance was transacted at the meeting. Dr. Dille gave a detailed account of his labors in behalf of the Lexow bill in Sacramento. According to him the Democrats favored the bill in the hope of making political capital out of it, and the Republicans opposed it because they could not afford to have an investigation of their actions.

Governor Budd did not say he would veto the bill, continued the reverend gentleman, "but he did say that he was opposed to a recount, and you can't blame him for that." According to the speaker the federation should compel the police to do its duty by persistently forcing upon their attention the "haunting voices of the community."

William Bradford brought up the question of the contest for the office of Recorder.

"Harry Piper, Chief Deputy County Clerk, was the most interested man in the fight between Allen and Glynn," said he. "Piper admits that he assisted Allen in the fight, with the understanding that should Allen be successful the reform police would control the patronage of the office. After the contest was declared off Piper was heard to say that the matter had been arranged. From this it appears to me that there was something in it for Piper."

Mr. Bradford was in favor of an investigation, but no action was taken. Motions congratulating the Grand Jury on the good work it was doing; urging the Legislature to pass the police bill; commission bill, making the commissioners term of office four years, and indorsing the Senate constitutional amendment making representation in each house strictly proportional to population, were all unanimously carried.

Curtis Hillier announced that the dive cases now on appeal in Judge Bahrs' court were likely to be decided in favor of the defendants. In that event the prosecution could not carry the matter into the Supreme Court, as there was no right of appeal from an order discharging the defendants.

"Hitherto it has been the custom of the Superior courts to hold the defendants for trial," said Hillier, "and thus compel the test of the constitutionality of the law by means of an appeal to the Supreme Court. The federation decided to meet every second Wednesday in the month at 4 p. m. hereafter."

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BRONCHIAL TROUBLES, which, IF NE-
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CONSUMPTION

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

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Beautiful French
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Oyster Plates, As-
paragus Sets, Fish
and Game Sets,
AT HALF PRICE

HALF PRICE.

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Marble Statuary.
Every piece a work
of art.
AT HALF PRICE

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Coffee Cups and
Saucers, and Beau-
tifully Decorated
Plates,
AT HALF PRICE

HALF PRICE.

Table Glassware,
Genuine Bohemian
Roemers, Lemon-
ade and Roman
Punch Glasses,
AT HALF PRICE

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Sale, where these
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more, all splendid
goods, clean and
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per cent less than
before. No such
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FRIDAY.....MARCH 8, 1895

Wake up, Supervisors!

Why not bond the city?

We must have street improvements.

Now is the time to get in good work.

Sunshine and flowers are always with us.

When you find a good thing push it along.

Where and when does Tulare intend to get aboard?

Third street is not an attractive picture but it is an impressive one.

It is about time for Napa to come forward with a big enterprise.

Governor Budd has a good chance to blossom out with a daisy veto.

There isn't a cobblestone in town that doesn't suggest an improvement.

There is economy in all progress except in the progress of the Legislature.

The only right place for silver men is in the ranks of the Republican party.

It would not be premature to begin getting out railway ties for the new road.

County division fights will continue as at present to divert the statesmen.

By organizing a third party the bimetalists would simply sidetrack themselves.

Idaho might at least abstain from any further Senatorial ballots until after Lent.

The silurian makes more noise in snoring than the wide-awake man in blowing his trumpet.

Asphalt pavements with concrete foundations are what we need and what we must have.

The Republican party will not forget the men who have broken its platform and betrayed its pledges.

There is a growing suspicion that the Legislature is ready to sacrifice itself on the bargain counter.

There is more or less oratory for re-entrenchment at Sacramento, but the people are watching the vote.

River improvement is one of the things we may expect from the next Congress provided we fight for it.

Republican patriotism and intelligence will solve every problem of the country in the interests of the people.

The prosperity under Republican rule in the past is a guarantee of prosperity under Republican rule in the future.

It is not the howlers against the octopus but the shouters for the competing road that have the ears of the people.

In the politics of a free country there must be parties, and no man can be a non-partisan without being a nobody.

The evangelists who are denouncing Congress for meeting on Sunday have strangely overlooked the fact that it did no work.

It would be profitable for the Republican statesmen at Sacramento to look around a little and see what the people desire and the party demands.

There is a seeming possibility that Japan and China may make peace on terms that will bring about a fight between Russia and England for a change.

George Gould says the Count de Castellane is to receive no cash from the bride, but neglected to add that the bride will receive no credit from the husband.

European nations that undertake to exclude American products could be taught that this country can play a good game either at reciprocity or retaliation.

Get the WEEKLY CALL that appeared yesterday morning, and see what a good thing it would be to send to your Eastern friends by way of advertising California.

The rapid development of Cleveland's skill as a fisherman since his election to the Presidency is a proof that every man can learn something by being a statesman.

The thoroughfares between the depot and the center of the city should be cleaned up so that visitors will not feel as if on a slumming expedition every time they come to town.

San Jose and Oakland are showing one another how to attend to a city election without losing sight of the competing road or permitting the fight to interrupt the harmony.

Legislators who fondly imagine their records will be forgotten before the next campaign, overlook the fact that they will be in the files of the CALL and handy for reference.

While there is much discussion as to the western terminus of the competing road, it would be more interesting to consider whether the other terminus is to be fixed at Fresno or will keep moving East until it strikes the Atlantic.

California foundries, mills and factories should be ready to furnish for the competing road everything that is needed to do the work or equip the service from the furnishing of shovels for the trackhands to the construction of palace cars for the passengers.

Silver is as truly a natural money as wheat is a natural food, and if the men who have deprived the people of the one have not deprived them of the other, it is simply because the goldbugs, while they may have as much greed as avarice, are unable to eat as much as they can steal.

One of the few things done by the late Congress that can be counted to its credit was the appropriation which permits the Navy Department to put five more ships into commission, and thus make some effective use of them. We are continually finding new needs for the navy in the Pacific Ocean, and could well employ on various stations between Bering Sea and Samoa every warship we now have on both oceans.

A WORD TO THE STATESMEN.

The Republican members of the Legislature have evidently forgotten three things. In the course of their legislation they have considered neither the platform to which they were pledged, the party that elected them nor the people to whom they are responsible. There have been a few notable and noble exceptions to the rule, but most of them have ignored their pledges, defied the party and mocked at the people with a degree of insolence that argues an extraordinary misconception of their position.

If the gentlemen who enjoy the high honor of representing the Republican party in the legislative council of the commonwealth will look around them, they will see that the great mass of the party is dissatisfied with their conduct, and, if they reflect at all, they will discern the further facts that they are to be statesmen for only a little while, but the party is going to live a long time. These things being true, it would be profitable for the distinguished temporary statesmen to pay some attention to what the party demands through its platform, its press and its leaders. They have a little brief authority which they are using in such a fantastic way as to make the angels laugh, but the party, through its press and its leaders, is going to have authority later on to pronounce judgment on these capers and deal with the capers.

There may be some of the statesmen who are indulging the belief that in the two years that intervene before the next campaign the people will either forget their actions or arrive at a mood sufficiently forgiving to accept their apologies, excuses or explanations. That belief is vain. The Republican party keeps faith with the people, for it is itself the better part of the people. It has made a record in the Nation for honor and fidelity to every pledge, and it does not propose to forfeit that record for the sake of the Sacramento statesmen. The press has told the story of each day's proceedings of the Legislature and that story will never be blotted out. It is printed for keeps and will be ready for reference by the party when the time comes to choose candidates for the great campaign of 1896.

It is high time in fact for the statesmen at Sacramento to be looking after their fences and to give a little attention to what the party wants. There has been too much consideration shown heretofore to useless attacks, non-partisans, blottings and every sort of people except the people. There are, for example, a whole lot of bills providing for primary elections before the Legislature and among them one that has been approved by the Republican State Central Committee. That is the bill to be adopted. The people have no time to fool away with non-partisans. In a representative government parties must rule. There is no other way to carry on a popular government, and if the statesmen at Sacramento think otherwise they will have a good chance to see how they can get along without the party at the next election.

BUILDING THE NEW ROAD.

Having incorporated and organized, the directors of the valley railroad now come to the consideration of practical details of building and stocking the road. Of course there will be a lively competition among eastern rail-makers, car-builders, etc. What, if anything, has been heard from local manufacturers?

As a matter both of business and sentiment the road should be ironed and equipped, if possible, by California industry. The feeling of the management of the road is to that effect. It rests with our shops to come forward with proposals to do the work. No doubt they will be offered a liberal margin over Eastern figures in the competition. The cost of transportation from Eastern manufacturing points to this coast will cover a considerable part of that margin. Rails would naturally make the long trip round the Horn unless they can be furnished here. Rolling stock would come over the transcontinental roads. We can make locomotives and cars here and our manufacturers and the directors of the road should get promptly together in an effort at co-operation.

Not a dollar should go out of California that can be kept here in putting this enterprise in operation. The rails should be rolled at the Potrero. There are half a dozen plants in this city and vicinity capable of turning out locomotives. Let our car-builders and other woodworkers put in their bids for freight, baggage, express and passenger cars. If they have the originality and ingenuity to devise any features that will be an improvement on the output of Eastern shops, so much the better. This popular railroad enterprise should be a stimulus to both head and hand work.

But our shops and foundries are not alone to profit by this work. A million ties will be wanted and our woodmen should be making their preparations to get them out ready for delivery. Trestles and bridge timbers must be provided. Stations must be built. All these things will call for a great deal of labor skilled and unskilled. It is the business of our captains of industry to have their forces in hand ready for the emergency.

There is also the work of grading. It is very likely that the farmers along the line of the road will have the opportunity to do a large share of that work. They have the teams and the tools. If any arrangements can be made between them and the directors so that they can do the work at such times as they are not confined to their farm labors it will be to the convenience and interest of both parties.

It is time now to be making preparations and organizing the industry that is to go to the building and equipping of this road. The coming season should see the work well advanced.

OUR ECONOMIC POLICY.

The scheme now afoot in German official circles for a customs union of Europe against the United States is no new idea. It has been a favorite plan with statesmen of Germany, France, Austria and some other Continental states ever since America, on breadstuffs and provisions began to compete with their home products. England has taken little stock in such a movement because she depends too largely upon importations to feed her people, nor has Russia because she is a large exporter of such products. The other countries mentioned occupy middle ground. In seasons of plenty they can nearly or quite feed themselves or each other. Under less favorable circumstances most of them become food importers. They probably expect by a customs union against us to stimulate their own agricultural and pastoral industries as to become independent of us.

There is very little probability that they will get this scheme into operation for several reasons. Agricultural production cannot, like the manufacturing industry, be expanded at will. It is governed by necessities of soil, climate and density of population. Furthermore, these nations are competing with each other and with Great Britain in supplying the markets of

the world with manufactured goods. In that competition they need cheap food.

But even if they could bring about such a union we need care but little if we will be guided by sound, business-like views in our domestic policy. The longer we go on exporting foods and raw material and taking our pay in European manufactured goods the longer we delay our own industrial independence and prosperity. The more we pay for foreign freights, both ways, the less profit we have in our trade. A man's best customer is his neighbor engaged in some other business. The factory is the best neighbor for the farm. The bulk of the crops of the great West would rot in the fields but for the demands of our manufacturing population. The surplus only is exported. On the other hand we of California export the bulk of our breadstuffs because we have not the manufacturing population to consume it. When we have an urban industrial population to take up the surplus of Eastern and the bulk of Californian farm products what shall we care if Europe combines to shut them out?

The Republican party by its tariff policy was in a fair way to bring about this required development of our manufacturing industries when the disaster of November, 1892, literally threw the country on its beam ends. Since then we have been struggling to right ship, with but little success. But now the skies are clearing, and the prospects are better. Republicanism will again be at the helm in a short time. The day of economic experiment is about over. We are going to get back to the sound doctrine of protection and encouragement of American industries.

Republican will also revive the principle and practice of reciprocity, originated by James G. Blaine, and made a cardinal doctrine of the party. So long as that prevailed we had no trouble about European markets. All ports were opened to our trade. It was the simple proposition of "give our goods a chance and we will do the same by yours." Triumphant Democracy threw aside that policy, and in trying to win the markets of the world lost those we had. Republicanism will get them back. With reciprocity re-established we shall have no more of European combination against us.

THE LICK TRUST.

The Lick trust, after twenty years of most successful management, is in a condition to be closed and its remaining assets delivered to the residuary legatees. It is no flattery to speak in terms of the highest praise of the trustees in whose hands James Lick placed his vast property, charged with the many benefactions to which he had devoted it. The manner in which this trust has been administered merits for the men who are about to be relieved, an immortality of remembrance on the part of the people of California equal to that accorded him who conceived the philanthropy and created the trust.

An examination of the instrument by which the eccentric millionaire made final disposition of his wealth will show the extraordinary difficulties which surrounded the trustees of the Lick trust in their effort to execute its terms. The property itself was mainly in the form of real estate scattered all over California. A considerable portion of it was involved in litigation with the State about certain mortgage taxes which it required an act of the Legislature to adjust. The son of James Lick also invited the trustees into court in an attempt to set aside his deed. This matter required the most delicate attention to bring about the compromise which was finally effected.

The next difficulty arose out of the nature of the trust itself in the variety and novelty of the objects to which its funds were to be applied. An observatory, the most extensive ever yet conceived, was to be constructed upon a mountain top, and within it was to be swung the largest telescope in the world. Baths were to be built, statutory designed and made, asylums and educational institutions of various sorts to be endowed or erected, and with all property which had yet to be turned into money, and not only into money but into enough of it over and above these expenditures to satisfy the claims and expectations of several residuary legatees.

It has taken twenty years of constant and faithful service to execute this trust, and that the work of the trustees has been done nobly and well is matter of history. During the first decade of their service there was occasional cavil at the policy of hastening slowly which the trustees adopted. These murmurs, however, died away as the vastness of the undertaking and the excellence of its performance became impressed upon the minds of men. The great Lick Observatory excited worldwide admiration. The lesser benefactions gave increasing blessing. The funds devoted to the School of Mechanical Arts, the Free Library, the Key Monument and the City Hall, to name a few, were well and wisely expended. To these purposes the trustees have devoted about two million dollars, and yet, so prudently have they managed and conserved their trust properties that there remains about a million dollars for the Academy of Sciences and the Society of California Pioneers, who are the residuary legatees.

Such a record of success in the management and application of a great trust property devoted to the public well is something of which the State of California has good reason to be proud. When, therefore, the eulogist of James Lick shall speak or write of his practical wisdom as displayed in the selection of his beneficiaries it will be no less fitting and just to add as a conclusive evidence of that wisdom, the most fortunate choice which he made in his trustees.

NO THIRD PARTY.

It is not likely that the proposed silver party will find much favor among the true friends of bimetalism, or cut much of a figure in politics when the next campaign begins and party lines are strongly drawn. A few Populists, wearied of the cranks who have forced a way to the leadership in that party, may join it as a means of escaping from an association they abhor. Some of the Populists, disgusted with the Cleveland administration, and seeing no hope for Democracy in the new future, may ally themselves with the new movement; and perhaps some silver men can see no other issue in the country may give support to a party devoted exclusively to silver; but all these even in the aggregate will amount to little. The people are Republicans, the future belongs to Republicans, and certainly every intelligent man can see if bimetalism is to be restored in this country, it must look for that restoration through the medium of Republican statesmanship.

What Republican can hope for any success for silver outside the ranks of his party, or what Republican who takes a broad view of politics would lead his party to seek for such success elsewhere, even if he could hope to find it? A great party is in a certain sense a great National institution. It is charged with the responsible duty of organizing those citizens who think alike concerning the fundamental principles of government in order that

those principles may be applied in practical statesmanship to the upbuilding of the Nation and the advancement of the welfare of the people.

The Republican party is such an institution. It has a history, a philosophy of government, a well-understood code of statescraft, an established organization and a clearly defined duty to perform in the making of the destiny of the Nation. Around it cluster a thousand associations of noble leaders and National achievements that render it heroic and sublime. It appeals both to the business and the bosoms of men, and affects at once the sense and the sentiment of the people. It is the party of Lincoln, and the party that ended slavery; the party of Grant, and the party that saved the Union; the party of Blaine, and the party of protection, reciprocity and prosperity.

From its names and from such deeds the Republican party has inherited a spirit that is almost strong enough to be called a soul. It has a magnetic charm for patriotic hearts, an inspiration for youth, a sacred memory for the old, and within the limits of National destiny, it is immortal. What old Republican who has fought its battles and shared in its triumphs for the last thirty years will forsake it? What young Republican who has been kindled to enthusiasm by its history and who with ardor looks forward to an honorable career in its service, will abandon it? What earnest citizen who remembers its past accomplishments and realizes the pressing need of equal accomplishments at this juncture, will oppose it?

Such questions answer themselves. The hope of silver, like the hope of every other interest and industry of the country, is inseparably bound up with Republicanism. The dead statesmen who solved such complex problems of the past have transmitted to living statesmen a lore of patriotic policy that will solve all the problems of the present. To talk of division in Republican ranks at this time is folly, and to attempt to put it into effect would be a political crime. We are confronted by a condition which is rapidly becoming a crisis. At this time more than at any other since the close of the war, it is necessary to close up the ranks and standing together for the Union and for the people, fight the good fight and keep the faith.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Have the legislators considered the advisability of passing an anti-cookbook law to take its place on the pedestal of fame alongside the death-to-big-hats statute? Every married man knows what a home-destroyer and pulverizer is the modern cookbook. This great, broad land of ours, kissed by sunbeams and bathed in life-giving showers, is dotted with homes ruined and desolated by the devastating cookbook. Out of this grows much of the divorce crop, although we suspect it not. An anti-cookbook law would naturally be a little twin sister to the anti-big-hat statute.—Fresno Republican.

One of the great evils of the day is excessive legislation. A few simple laws, rigidly enforced, would be far better than an inch-thick mass of crude legislation, more than half of which is a dead letter on the statute-books. One of the reasons for the growing disrespect for law is undoubtedly the large number of laws passed which are scarcely worthy of respect.—Los Angeles Times.

The Senate has passed Mr. Withington's pure-food bill, and the Assembly should hasten to do likewise. The bill is a very good measure. It is a simple, just and honest one. What man can possibly object to a law securing us unadulterated food and still claim that he is in favor of fair dealing and common justice?—Sacramento Record-Union.

It will take Southern California ten years to recover from the coyote scalp steal. The rabbits have been killed rapidly that they are a serious menace to farmers. During the past year over 400 have been killed on one ranch alone near Pasadena. In previous years the coyotes did the killing.—Pasadena News.

The San Francisco CALL says: "There are some men so selfish that they will not help themselves for fear of helping some one else." Yes, we regret to say that we have just such men in every community, and Merced is not an exception. Such men are in the way of the car of progress.—Merced Express.

Perhaps it is not generally known, but it is true, nevertheless, that the State pays \$1,710,000 annually on its roads, and that this expense is mainly to keep bad roads in good repair. It is well, however, that the taxpayers of the State should be informed of such matters.—Los Angeles Item.

The people of California seem to be waking up to the fact that the State is in a very bad way. They are beginning to see that there is a future far greater than their infamy dreamed of. When they begin to act on the realization of the development of the State will be very rapid.—Stockton Independent.

Oakland has taken hold of the new railroad project in good earnest. It may well do so, for it means a great deal for that city, provided the terminus should happen not to be in Alameda.—Alameda Argus.

All of the people who want office cannot be satisfied by the organization of new counties. The State is not big enough to hold them. Too many people to the square mile.—Santa Cruz Sentinel.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Berry, lately the hangman in England, was summoned recently for not paying a very small sum. He explained that his lectures on hanging and not paying attracted so many people that he was unable to get to his work as a commercial traveler, and that none of his six children could find employment on account of his former calling.

Rudyard Kipling is not as prolific a writer as he was some years ago. His success early in life made him conservative with his pen. He polished his work with much more care than he used to expend upon it, and regrets that he cannot call back certain rather crude productions that bear his name.

Henry Labouchere recently received a letter from Barcelona, Spain, written by a merchant in that city, who asks that, as an opportunity of testifying to his admiration of the public career of the member for Northampton, he may be permitted to pay Mr. Labouchere's expenses at the next election.

There has been more lying by the reporters of some of our contemporaries about the Gold-Castellane wedding than on any other recent subject, incredible as it may seem.—New York Sun.

James Tyson is the richest man in Australia. He commenced his working life as a farm laborer, and his wages were \$150 a year.

Japan can count up 122 Mikados previous to the present one, and she has the records to prove it.

SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS.

Weaver—I lost a lot of time courting my wife. Beazer—How was that? Weaver—Well, I monkeyed around about a year before I popped and then found out I could have had her about the second week after we got acquainted.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Miss Tafford—Our sofa broke down last night and we had to send for a carpenter. Miss Swansdown—Why didn't you send for a minister?—New York Herald.

New Yorker—You ought to have faster trains between New York and Boston. Bostonian—There should certainly be faster trains from New York to Boston.—South Boston News.

Centist—Will you have a swat? Ole St. Tuttle Wadsworth. We don't know much about game 't' him. I guess you'd better give me ker'sene.

"I can stand a good deal," plaintively said Mr. Hasheroff. "Any one who runs a board-ing-house has to. But when they get to nip-ping at my house as the Sulicide Club think they are going a little too far."

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

Although Senator Seymour is said to be in a way to succeed Warden Hale as the chief executive of San Quentin, the latter gentleman does not think any less of the Governor on account of the report that he will favor his possible successor.

"I believe," said Mr. Hale to a CALL reporter in the Palace Hotel yesterday, nodding to Jacob Neff, who sat next to him, "that Governor Budd will do just about what he thinks best in the matter. In fact, I think Budd has set out to be a very capable official, and means to do what he thinks right. When he comes to make his inspection of the prison I will be there to receive him."

"You bet Hale will," ventured Mr. Neff; "and they'll find things straight as a string. Am I right, Hale?"

"I hope so, Jake. I have been Warden of the penitentiary four years, and find that the essential feature to understand your men and treat them with humanity, which I have tried to do. All those men are susceptible to at least a little reformation, but I think it would be a good idea to separate the younger criminals from the older ones. Say, for instance, send all the prisoners under 22 to the Preston Reform School, and the others to the State prisons. Above all things, however, treat them as kindly

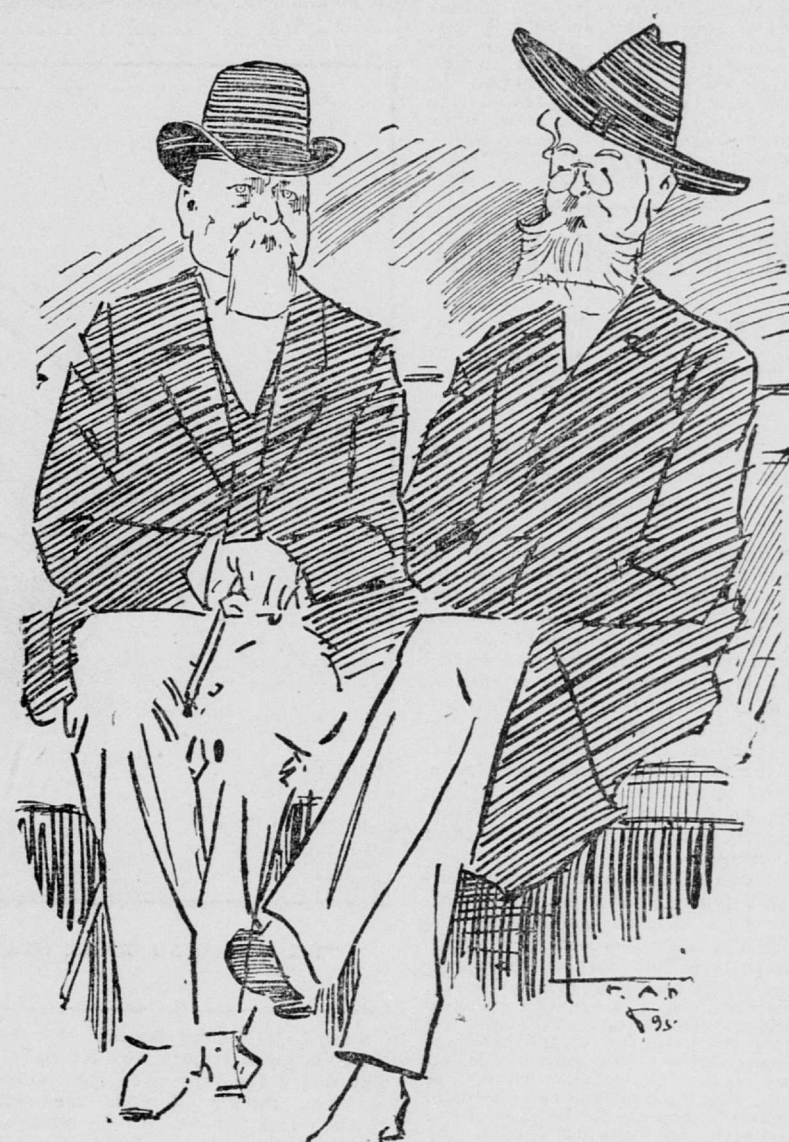
COMEDY IN COURT.

BY L. R. STOCKWELL, ACTOR.

I have seen comical scenes on the stage, but never anything so funny as the late Corbett-Mitchell trial was. At that time I was playing through the South with Brady's "After Dark" company, and we got to Florida just when the trial came on. Corbett and Mitchell were there with their managers, and Richard K. Fox, the proprietor of the Police Gazette, invited the whole of us to stay at the best hotel as his guests. I never knew and appreciated Jim Corbett till I got thrown with him so much during those precious legal proceedings.

The whole State was in a ferment over the trial, and the best advocates in Florida were represented on one side or the other. The Attorney-General led the prosecution and the Governor presided. I forgot the name of the man who defended Corbett, but, like all the rest of them, he was a highly educated gentleman, although he spoke with a rich Southern accent—called a "door" a "do." I suppose it was the heat of the climate that made them too lazy to pronounce the whole of their words.

It seems there was no law against prize-fighting in Florida, but there was a statute against agreeing beforehand to meet at any place for a duel, or a fight, and to get the last word on this



NEFF RESTRAINS HALE'S REMARKS ABOUT POLITICS.

[Sketches from life for the "Call" by Nankivell.]

as possible, and they are more easily handled."

"That's right," chimed in Mr. Neff again. "You wouldn't treat a horse unkindly and why should you treat men so? Kindness is a great thing, Hale, a great thing."

"That's my belief, Neff, and I have always tried to practice it. I never let myself get any marked attention to any of the convicts, as it necessarily breeds jealousy, a very bad thing in such cases. I have no doubt that Senator Seymour ought to make a very excellent official and will be."

"But he isn't appointed yet, Hale, so what is the use of talking about it? The papers don't mention it, and I don't think the Governor proposes to do any more than the Governor does."

"At this point the two gentlemen smiled and Mr. Neff looked as if he was very tired of the conversation. Mr. Hale was on the point of opening up the patronage discussion again when Mr. Neff turned to mining.

"What we want is a mining boom to help this country along and the appointments amount to nothing. They aren't worth talking about, so what's the use?"

Mr. Neff was becoming impatient, and when Mr. Hale tried to recur to politics again Mr. Neff took the conversation into his own hands and talked mining statistics till his auditors threw up their hands as if they had been stage passengers and Black Bart was in front of them with a cut-throat shotgun.

O. F. McCord, a resident of Fall River, Mass., who was at the Baldwin yesterday, says the celebrated Borden case recently again came into public notice through a report that Lizzie Borden was about to marry the foreman of the jury who found her guilty of the terrible crime of which she was accused. "It appears to me," said Mr. McCord, "that the case is constantly springing up, and the comings and goings of the Borden sisters are always sources of curiosity to the people of the place."

At this the advocate grew very sarcastic: "If they'd shot at each other with rifles loaded with slugs, I suppose they would have come here and said they weren't fightin'. But you know better, you know dew war fightin'." After that the lawyer for the defense, a deft-fingered fellow, who reminded one of Phil Sheridan, got up with the contract for the fight in his hand. "Gentlemen," he began, with a sarcastic drawl, "we have heard a lot of nonsense about slugs and rifles and five-ounce gloves. If they'd fought with steel gloves it wouldn't have been to the point. Here is the contract by which Mr. Corbett and Mr. Mitchell agreed to have a scientific contest—and remember, there's no law in Florida against havin' a scientific contest."

Then he read the contract, in which a purse was offered for a scientific contest at a place agreed upon, and, looking hard at the jury, said impressively:

"If they got into a fight when they went there, the another matter. They did not agree to fight, and I leave it to the intelligent gentlemen of the jury to render a verdict of not guilty."

Which they did.

PERSONAL.

Governor Sheakley of Alaska is at the Palace. F. A. Briggs, a San Jose merchant, is registered at the California.

E. A. Masse, chief engineer, U. S. N., is now at the California.

Molyn G. Winstock, City Attorney of Seattle, Wash., is at the Grand.

J. D. Grant, a merchant of Healdsburg, is a guest at the California.

J. N. Besse, a merchant of Watsonville, is registered at the Grand.

Colonel J. L. Coles of Sonoma was a guest at the Occidental yesterday.

R. N. Knight, the owner of a large foundry at Sutter Creek, is at the Grand.

G. W. Trahern, an old-time resident of Stockton, was in the city yesterday.

A. C. Bassett, a wealthy resident of Menlo Park, is registered at the Lick.

Supervisor Thomas McElligott of Mariposa County is staying at the Lick House.

Thomas D. Lane, the wealthy mine owner of Angels Camp, is a guest at the Palace.

D. D. Fairbanks, of Eureka, colonel of the Fifth Regiment, N. G. C., is at the Grand.

J. W. Cass, well-known newspaper man of Marysville, is in the city for a few days.

Chief of Police Samuel Henry of Stockton registered last night at the Baldwin.

Hugh Murchie of Nevada City is in the city for a few days prior to his departure for Mexico.

R. S. Cary, the builder of Sacramento's system of trolley-cars, is registered at the Grand.

Mark L. McDonald, president of the Santa Rosa Water Works Company, is registered at the Occidental.

Hugh McDonnell, the mining man, has just returned from a visit to the Rawhide mine, and is at the Palace.

Colonel J. L. Coles, the Sonoma mining magnate, is in the city, and makes his headquarters at the Occidental Hotel.

THEY WILL VISIT YOSEMITE.

Governor Budd and the Commissioners to Make an Inspection Tour.

A CHANGE IN THE MANNER OF RUNNING VALLEY AFFAIRS CONTEMPLATED.

The Yosemite Commissioners were partially successful in their attempt to keep the appropriation at the old figure. A committee, accompanied by Professor George Davidson of the Sierra Club, went to Sacramento, and the result of their visit was that the appropriation was reduced by only a few hundred dollars.

Emboldened by their success the Commissioners are now asking that a number of petty restrictions in regard to matters pertaining to the government of the valley be done away with. They want to leave the various buildings there, and thus place the responsibility of keeping them in repair on somebody else.

With this end in view a meeting was held a few days ago at which Commissioners Kidder, Sperry, Church, O'Brien, Field and Lowe were present and the matter was fully discussed. A letter to Governor Budd, setting forth all the facts in the case, was written and sent. A reply was received yesterday stating that the chief executive had given the matter due consideration, and that in company with the Commissioners he would visit the valley next month and see what was necessary to be done in order to secure a thorough and economical administration of the valley. The party will leave here the latter part of April and expects to be gone about two weeks.

"It is ridiculous the way things are at present," said one of the Commissioners yesterday. "We have to keep all the houses in the valley in repair. If a key is lost, or a hinge on a door is broken a requisition has to be sent to San Francisco and passed upon by us before that key can be replaced or a new hinge put on the door. It is the same with everything else, and in consequence the commission is kept in a constant state of annoyance over petty trifles that ought to be settled on the spot. I think the Governor will agree with us, and if he does we will leave the buildings by the year and not from month to month. In that way we would escape the responsibility of having to keep the places in repair. With our present appropriation I think that next year we will be able to carry out the suggestion of the Sierra Club and send out a landscape-gardener to report upon the best method of beautifying the valley."

Stockholder and Secretary.

T. A. Hays, 913 Fillmore street, is a traveling salesman and stockholder of the Sunset Manufacturing Company and F. W. Franklin is the secretary and treasurer. Yesterday Hays swore out a warrant in Judge Lowe's court for Franklin's arrest on the misdemeanor charge of refusing to permit him to inspect the books of the company without giving a sufficient reason. Hays declared that he had several times asked to see the books of the company, but Franklin always refused, and he wants to know the reason why.

VERMONT maple sugar, 15c lb, Townsend's.

BACON Printing Company, 508 Clay street.

J. F. CUTLER'S OLD BOBBON—This celebrated whisky for sale by all first-class drug and grocery stores. Trademark—Star within a shield.

CUR-T-UP: heals wounds, burns and sores as if by magic. One application cures poison oak; it relieves pain and abates inflammation.

THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE BUILDING can do so advantageously to themselves by entrusting their building improvements



LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

The launch Meteor has been sold. Oakland will soon have a crematory. Three whaling barks are fitting out for the north.

The Progress sailed for Panama yesterday afternoon. Yesterday's symphony concert at the Auditorium was a success.

L'Alliance Francaise has opened French schools in San Francisco.

Ten thousand tons of rails for the valley road will be advertised for at once.

The Civic Federation decided, in spite of reverses, to continue its reformatory work.

The "Gaiety Girl" troupe will leave for Australia on the Mariposa this afternoon.

The California Drydock Company's new dock will be launched at Benicia this morning.

The Harbor Commissioners have awarded the contracts for planting trees on East street.

The little son of Eugene Jackson was run over by a furniture wagon yesterday, but escaped death.

Edward W. Gunther, John Patterson and G. W. Lane have been appointed appraisers of the estate of the late W. J. Lane.

A life-raft has been picked up at Pacific Grove, and a rumor has been started that it came from the lost Keweenaw.

Mrs. Bennett, the aunt of Mrs. Grace Meyer (nee Benjamin), who knew her niece was married, Meyer is still hiding.

The Half-million Club yesterday adopted a constitution and by-laws, and decided to hold a general meeting on March 27.

The Old Friends' Society enjoyed their annual banquet at the Commercial Hotel last night with about 125 persons present.

A concert was given last evening by the Mercantile Library auxiliary and a pleasing musical program was carried out.

Henry Otto, a groceryman at Twenty-fifth street and Bryant avenue, was arrested last night for assault on Albert Kahn.

Hattie Morse, a young girl, arrived from Stockton yesterday, and was returned to the care of her relatives by Captain Dunley.

A scheme is on foot to establish a co-operative society among certain church members. Lead in Mexico has been offered for the purpose.

George Whittell will enter the Market-street bond litigation with the contention that the entire agreed proceedings are irregular and illegal.

Amos Cole, who stole loads of wheat and oats from the seavall, was transferred from Angel's Camp last night and locked up in the City Prison.

Nicholas H. Lang has petitioned the Superior Court for the custody of his youngest child, charging his former wife with drunkenness and indiscretion.

The names of J. D. Speckels, J. B. Steison, Robert Watt and Captain Payson have been suggested for the position of general manager of the valley road.

The Michigan Association of California (Elisha Brooks, president; V. M. Brown, secretary) will hold a celebration on the evening of Monday, March 11.

W. S. Woodson, a Seattle, rendered desperate by want of food, yesterday appealed to a policeman on the water front to arrest him and save him from killing himself.

M. M. Foote and Judge Wallace nearly got into controversy yesterday over the alleged "District Attorney Black" could be called as a witness in the P. M. O'Connor case.

The details of the drowning of four men off the British ship Sierra Parima reached here yesterday. Two of the unfortunate were apprentice boys of good English families.

The case of Jake Rudolph, charged with assault to murder, was yesterday allowed to remain on the calendar of Judge Low's court for hearing on April 1, as fixed a week ago.

Resolutions have been passed by the Fremont Club favoring the enactment of a bill proposed by P. F. Dunton and others for the purpose of encouraging business in the city.

Attorney Ruef raised the question of the legality of arrests under Grand Jury presentments in Judge Low's court yesterday, and won the afternoon for the argument.

Mrs. Lizzie Daly of Seventeenth avenue, South San Francisco, swore out a warrant yesterday for the arrest of Daniel Spellman, her husband, on the charge of failure to provide for his family.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jones swore out a warrant in Judge Campbell's court yesterday for the arrest of George Campbell, her husband, on the charge of obtaining money by false pretenses.

T. A. Hays, a stockholder in the Sunset Manufacturing Company, was arrested yesterday for the arrest of T. W. Franklin, secretary of the company, because he refused to permit an inspection of the books.

Postmaster McCoppin considers Chief Crowley's letter to the merchants as a declaration of war, and is opposing the passage of the bill terminating terms of office for four years, a blow at the non-partisan character of the office.

One of the directors of the valley road says that the engines, rails and probably the cars for the line will necessarily come from the East, because of the inability of coast manufacturers to successfully compete in building them.

C. Carpy has received permission from the Board of Supervisors to lay a wine-pipe from Second and Folsom streets to his winery on Fourth street, near Brannan, for the purpose of transferring wine from one warehouse to another.

Mrs. William Hessler has been awarded homestead rights on her deceased husband's property and has been allowed \$900 a month for her support. She was also given leave to erect a \$5000 monument over her dead husband's grave.

A jury has awarded Charles Jurgen a verdict of \$500 against R. Mineoli and others for injuries he received by their negligence. Jurgen was passing by a house on Post street when the defendants were building, when a plank fell on him.

The executors of the estate of Jose Vicente de Lavagna have applied to the Probate Court for permission to sell part of the real property belonging to the estate. The real property is valued at \$765,450. The personal property is valued at \$128,260.

One of the features at the track yesterday was the pony race, ridden by gentlemen riders. Gold Coin, ridden by Mr. Hunn, won easily. The favorites, with two exceptions, fared well. The speedy George F. Smith established a new coast record for five furlongs.

The suit of Dr. John W. Ellis, a Presbyterian minister, who fought so long against the presidency of this city, has been dropped. He was suing the Central Presbyterian Tabernacle, of which he was formerly pastor, for what he claimed was unpaid salary.

William Boyd was driving a team on Eighteenth street yesterday when a wheel of the carriage was broken and the team ran away. Boyd was thrown violently to the ground and had two of his ribs fractured, besides sustaining severe internal injuries.

Suits will be filed at the instance of the Attorney-General to abolish the irrigation district of Fresno and Tulare counties, and also against the Tax Collector of Fresno County to restrain him from collecting assessments levied by the old board of directors of the district.

The San Francisco Produce Exchange and San Francisco Board of Trade have indorsed the petition of the Associated Creditors of the city and county asking the Board of Supervisors to incorporate an amount in the tax levy for 1895-96 sufficient to pay the back indebtedness of the city.

L. U. Shippee, the Stockton horse-breeder, who is a guest at the Baldwin, lost his overcoat and a sneak thief. He had been in Nevada hotel correspondence-room, and stepped across the lobby to send a telegram, leaving his outer garment on his chair. When he returned it had vanished. The matter has been reported to the police.

No doubt General Howard will be greeted by large audiences this evening at 8 o'clock in the new auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Mason and Ellis streets, when he will deliver his lecture on "Grant at Chattanooga." His description of the and other battles under Grant will be exceedingly interesting and instructive.

Manuel San Pedro has been awarded a judgment for \$10,220 against J. B. Cooper, Cooper and San Pedro went in partnership in a number of mining ventures, and when they tried to settle up, there was but \$29,441 in the treasury. This Cooper wanted to apply to his own debts, but the court awarded half of it to San Pedro. There was much more money involved in the first, but the statute of limitations barred most of the claims.

John T. Bradley is suing Samuel P. Dorsey for \$10,000 for services rendered. Dorsey agreed to work the Maryland mine in Nevada County, but to do this he had to obtain control of certain stock he did not own, and it also required \$125,000. But when he was to receive both money and stock for his commission of \$10,000, and he now sues for the amount, claiming he has fulfilled his contract and that payment has been refused.

FRENCH IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

LITTLE TOTS WHO ARE LEARNING TO TALK AS TO THE MANNER BORN.

WORK OF A GALIC SOCIETY.

L'ALLIANCE FRANCAISE FOLLOWS THE EXAMPLE OF THE ITALIAN FRATERNITY.

The study of the French language is booming in San Francisco, for through the efforts of L'Alliance Francaise, the Whittier, the Washington and Le Conte primary schools can now proclaim "Ici l'on parle francais," which, as every one knows, means "French spoken here."

The Alliance is a national French institution, incorporated by decree of the Pres-



ident in 1886 and recognized by the French Government as of public utility. Its object is to do missionary work for the French language, making its dulcet accents as familiar to the ends of the earth as they are on the boulevards of Paris.

The San Francisco branch of the Alliance has been in existence for some years and the members have always cherished the hope of some day opening classes very much on the lines of the Italian schools.

Last month they commenced work in earnest by obtaining permission from the Board of Education to use the schools best situated for the French population, the Washington and the Whittier. Professors were appointed and the classes are just getting into running order.

M. Lamare, a professor, well known in San Francisco and Berkeley, has been appointed to the Washington School. He holds his class from half-past 3 till 5 o'clock every day but Saturday, and he has his hands full in trying to guide forty children through the many intricacies of the first steps in the language. They vary from infants of tender years to young men and maidens. Some of the small fry can chatter in French like natives.

"It takes time to bring them all up to the same standard," said the professor, "but those who cannot speak French will soon learn from those who can."

At the Whittier School, on Harrison street, Mme. Leonie Bousquet, who has been a teacher in the public schools in France, conducts a class of twenty-three children. The majority of them are girls, and with two exceptions they are French, so that the lessons go as if on oiled wheels.

Mme. Bousquet says that the two American pupils are learning very rapidly, as

performers were professionals, who donated their services.

R. G. Green exhibited an Eolian, which gave varied selections and was considerably applauded. The automatic instrument, at the will of Mr. Green, obliged with encores.

Miss Anna Daly gave a recitation, "Wild Roses," as well as John Vance Cheney's "Kitchen Clock." Mr. Mann's banjo solos pleased the audience, and Miss A. Bouly's fine voice exhibited in the solo, "A Bird From Over the Sea," won her an encore, to which she responded with "The Last Rose of Summer." Mrs. A. M. Mann played piano solos by Rubinstein and Chopin. Frank M. Kelly sang a baritone solo, and the clever little child actress, Edna Good, delighted the audience with her songs and recitations.

POTRERO BLASTING.

Lives Endangered by Falling Fragments of Rock.

The people in the employ of John Center, who are blasting off Potrero avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, for material to fill in the Miller & Lux property on Mariposa avenue, have been lately putting in unusually large blasts and the people in the neighborhood have been complaining of the excessive noise and jarring of the houses, and will take some decisive action.

Last evening when the final blasts for the day were put off a large piece of rock weighing fifteen or twenty pounds was

thrown two blocks away and came down through the house of Mrs. Perry at 714 Hampshire street, landing within a few feet of her in the kitchen. She is an elderly lady and was in hysterics from the shock up to midnight.

There have been several narrow escapes from accidents from falling rocks lately, and the neighborhood is so stirred up that they will probably take steps to-day to stop the nuisance.

FIGHTING INDIANS.

It Takes a Kind of Courage That Men Frequently Lack.

"It takes a special kind of courage to fight Indians," said Major Edward Ragsdale at the "Little Gem" in Topeka.

"They're pretty sure to surprise you, and they're slippery as quicksilver and as hard to catch. Their yelling and whooping alone are enough to stampede men not trained to their style of fighting. Sometimes they fight under cover, and you catch a fire from an enemy you can't get a sight of, and again, where there hasn't been one to be seen, they seem all at once to appear on the ground at once and charge you as though nothing could stand their onset. There's the knowledge that if they catch you alive you'll be skinned alive, burned or your life tortured out of you by slow degrees in a thousand other ways that can think of to make you suffer. There's many a stout-hearted desperado, a terror in white settlements and not afraid to have a pistol or shotgun scrap at any hour of the day or night with a man of his own color, who doesn't count for a row of pins in an Indian fight."

"Take Sam Brown of Nevada for a case in point. He was not afraid of any man that wore boots and he was the terror of

the mining camps everywhere he went. The Piute Indians got bad one time and a party was organized in the camps to go out against them. Sam joined the volunteers and everybody in the party and all that stayed behind were talking about the big deeds Sam Brown would do and chuckling to think how those redskins would be tired out when they ran up against him."

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NEW TO-DAY-DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS

THE NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS!

To-day we make a special offering of eight choice lines from our MAGNIFICENT NEW SPRING STOCK OF COLORED DRESS GOODS, which for BEAUTY, STYLISHNESS and EXTREME LOWNESS OF PRICE are

INCOMPARABLY THE BEST VALUES IN THE CITY.

- At 25 Cents. 175 pieces 36-inch ALL-WOOL PLAIN and MOTTLED LADIES' CLOTH, at 25c a yard.
- At 25 Cents. 142 pieces 36-inch ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT CHECK SPRING SHADES, at 25c a yard.
- At 40 Cents. 87 pieces 40-inch FINE ALL-WOOL DRESS GOODS, in black and white and gray and black, at 40c a yard.
- At 40 Cents. 92 pieces 38-inch FANCY PIN-HEAD CHECKS, in a full line of shades, at 40c a yard.
- At 50 Cents. 141 pieces 40-inch SILK and WOOL and ALL-WOOL FANCY CHEVIOTS, new mixtures, at 50c a yard.
- At 75 Cents. 157 pieces 40-inch FINE ALL-WOOL and SILK and WOOL DRESS GOODS, in Crepons, Broches, Polka Dot, Checks, Stripes and Mixed Effects, at 75c a yard.
- At 85 Cents. 27 pieces 40-inch FINE ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT CHECKED DRESS SUITING, stylish effects, at 85c a yard.
- At \$1.00. 52 pieces 50-inch EXTRA FINE ALL-WOOL FRENCH CREPON SUITING, broche effects, at \$1 a yard.

REMNANTS! REMNANTS! REMNANTS!

The week's VAST ACCUMULATION of Short Lengths and Remnants will be cleared out AT HALF PRICE TO-DAY.



WHERE ARE THE LETTERS?

POSTAL INSPECTORS ARE TRYING TO SOLVE AN INTERESTING PROBLEM.

THE MISSING PRESS CLUB INVITATIONS ARE NOW BEING TRACED.

The missing Press Club invitations to the members of the Bohemian Club are causing considerable stir in postoffice circles. Although no formal complaint was made by the president of the club, still Postmaster McCormick thought enough about the matter to call in the assistance of the Postoffice Inspectors. The latter have not quite finished their labors, but nevertheless have learned enough to satisfy themselves that the missing letters of invitation never reached the Postoffice. There were over 600 of them written out, enveloped and stamped, and of this number only some 150 reached their destination. Consequently \$5 worth, or over, of stamps went astray with the letters.

What became of those letters, therefore, is the question that is worrying Postmaster McCormick, the Postal Inspectors, Secretary Donald of the Press Club, and in fact all the members of the Press and Bohemian clubs generally.

"The invitations were never mailed in this office," said Postmaster McCormick yesterday. "They were lost or stolen either before or after leaving the club-house. The man to whom they were given to mail says he delivered them to some one in the Postoffice, and did not put them in the regular mailing-box. No such thing was done, to the knowledge of any one in the Postoffice. In the case of the missing letters, the Postoffice Inspectors are now making a search of the mail, and what chance was there for any one carrier or sorter to get rid of 400 of them? The idea is absurd on the face of it. Those invitations were never mailed at all right," said Secretary Donald last evening. "Mr. Worrell, a gentleman in whom I have the greatest confidence, assisted me in the getting out of the invitations. He took them to the Postoffice when completed and mailed them himself. I employ Mr. Worrell only occasionally, but he came to me with the highest recommendations, and when he tells me the mail was lost, those letters I am satisfied that he did so."

The matter, therefore, stands in this way: The postal authorities are satisfied that the missing invitations were never mailed, and Secretary Donald is positive that the letters were mailed at the Postoffice. In the meantime the Postoffice Inspectors are on the scent and the facts of the case will soon be known.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Charles C. and Sarah J. Knox to Newton B. Knox, lot on S line of Eighteenth street, 130 E. E. 25 by S 114. \$10.

Edwin M. Swenson and Philip Reichert to G. C. Groeninger and P. H. Anderson, lot on E line of Folio street, 215 S. of Twenty-second, S 22 by E 122 by S 510.

The M. Morganthau Co., a corporation, to Besie J. Hester, lot on E line of Bryant avenue, 235 N. of Twenty-second street, N 25 by E 100. \$10.

James R. and Eliza T. Wilson to William H. and Susan M. Housler, lot on E line of Dolores street, 136 N. of Twenty-third, N 25 by E 117 by S 810.

Joseph M. and Eliza K. Conner to Hugh and Amanda J. Anderson, lot on S line of Day street, 160 E. of Dolores, E 25 by N 114. \$10.

Hugh and Amanda J. Anderson to Joseph M. Conner, lot on NW line of San Jose avenue, 55 1/2 E. of Thirtieth street, NE 26 by S 105, W 96, S 25 by E 87. \$10.

John T. Donaldson to Edgar D. Pelto, lot on W line of Sanchez street, 98 S. of Arroyo, S 22 by E 122 by S 510.

Charles F. Dole to same, same. \$1.

W. E. and Eliza K. Davis, F. W. and Gertrude D. Van Sicken, lot on SE line of Silver street, 145 S. of Second, S 50 by E 87 by S 810.

E. and G. Magner to Joseph Magner, lot 149, on W line of Hondo Island street, 379 S. of Yolo, S 54 by E 100. \$10.

William H. Bailey to J. A. Miller, lot on N line of Nevada street, 50 W. of De Haro, W 25 by N 100, lot on N line of Nevada street, 100 E. of Rhode Island, E 25 by N 100, lot on E line of Eleventh street, 100 W. of at street, W 100 by N 100, block 206, Central Park Homestead, and lots 21 to 24, block 211, O'Neill & Hailey Tract, \$10.

Real Estate and Development Company to

GOODFELLOW SAYS HE WILL STICK.

HE WAS NAMED EXECUTOR OF THE FAIR WILL AND PROMISES TO STAY WITH IT.

THE CASE OF JOSHUA HENDY.

A MAN MAY MAKE AN UNJUST WILL IF HE SEES FIT AND IS SOUND IN MIND.

"Oh, go right ahead, we don't mind what is printed as coming from the other side," said W. S. Goodfellow yesterday, when the criticisms of Mr. Knight and Mr. Hergerty upon certain peculiarities of the Fair will were called to his attention. "I don't care what they say," he continued, "and certainly will not take the trouble to answer their criticisms in the papers. I assure you, however, that I did not care to fool round with Uncle Jim Fair's estate, but now that he has stuck me in as executor I shall remain and see it through. I shall make it stick, too, you can be sure of that."

"Mr. McEnerney has taken the burden from my shoulders for the time being, but I intend to give the case my personal attention shortly."

The setting aside of the verdict in the Hendy will case, the contest of which was based upon allegations of unsound mind and undue influence, is given an added interest to lawyers and others in view of the prospect that the case of the Fair will on the same allegations.

"James G. Fair was a keen, clear-headed business man, the last man in the city to be suspected of being insane," said Mr. Goodfellow. "No one thought of suggesting such a thing during his lifetime nor of any one influencing him in the least degree against his inclination."

"The case of Joshua Hendy has nothing in common with that of James G. Fair," said Mr. Hergerty yesterday. "Hendy, at his death, was at the head of a big manufacturing concern, which was a demonstration in itself that his head was all right. His will was contested by his brothers, who felt aggrieved at the testator's neglect. Now, a man is not expected to provide for his brothers unless he wishes to. The case of Fair is entirely different, you see. Here his own children are left subject to the whims and good behavior of strangers, so to speak. And as to his mental condition, he was old, he was sick and had been so for a long time, and he was daily and continually under the influence of whisky."

Nowlin & Fassett and Judge Cotton, who were attorneys of record for the Hendy estate, are, of course, very well pleased with the turn the Hendy case has taken, and have the rubric of the court in the questions of "mental incompetency" and "undue influence" on call.

"The courts have been crying out against the prevailing disposition to attack the validity of wills," said Mr. Nowlin yesterday.

"Judge Coffey, in this case against the Hendy will," he said, "charged the jury that the very object of making a will is to disturb the rule of distribution which the law establishes in the absence of one; and whether the reasons for it, in the testator's mind, are well or ill founded is immaterial, if he has arrived at the result of his own free will, and without any fraud, coercion or constraint of others."

"Again, he said: 'Intellectual feebleness alone, or mere weakness of the understanding—whether this condition of mind is brought about by natural causes, or the result of an injury or disease—does not disqualify a person from making a valid will. A partial failure of mind or memory, even to a considerable extent, from whatever cause it may arise, does not prevent a man from settling aside a will if there still remains sufficient mind and memory to enable the testator to comprehend what he is about and to understand that he is disposing of his estate by his will and to whom he is disposing of it.'"

"On the question of undue influence Judge Coffey said: 'The true test of undue influence is that it overpowers the will by its nature and its effect. It may be an influence depriving of the right to the exercise of his judgment and his free action. Undue influence cannot be presumed, but must be proved and the burden of proof is on the party alleging it. Evidence lies on the contestants.'"

"With regard to the right of every man to dispose of his own as he will, Judge Coffey said: 'The law gives to every man the right to dispose of his property as he sees fit, and this right is regarded as one of the most sacred rights and the most efficient means which he has in his power to use to command the attention due to his infirmities, and a man cannot legally be deprived of this right because of any bodily afflictions, if he be of sound mind. It makes no difference whether the will appears to be just or unjust, equitable or inequitable. A man may be sound mind and strong mind, and yet be exceedingly unjust. A person has a right to make an unjust will. A testator * * * may do what he will with his own.'"

"There is not one opinion alone, but a thousand of like character," said Mr. Goodfellow yesterday, "holding that a man may make what appears to be a cruel and unjust will. In a word, he may do with his own as he will."

MUSIC AT THE AUDITORIUM.

AN EXCELLENT RENDERING OF SOME CLASSIC WORKS. POPULAR NIGHT.

LOVERS OF HARMONY WHO SEEM TO BE UNDERGOING LENT PAINENCES.

So many good and pious people practice self-abnegation in Lent, denying themselves every pleasure, from sugar in their tea to the luxuries of music and art, that one cannot but wonder whether it is owing to a self-imposed penance that the musical public of San Francisco is denying itself the pleasure of the excellent concert that the Metropolitan Musical Society is giving at the Auditorium.

Last week a symphony that had been talked of throughout the length and breadth of America—Anton Dvorak's "From the New World"—was given at the Auditorium for the first time in San Francisco. It was the first great symphony by a leading composer of the day, written in America and for Americans, and the musical public was not to be tempted, even by the great treat, to break its Lenten fast, and the joys of good music. Yesterday evening Moszkowski's "Jeanne d'Arc" was played, and the people who used to flock to applaud Schumann were again conspicuous by their absence.

Of course there was an audience, but where the enthusiastic crowds used to come in hundreds they now come in tens and fives, and yet the orchestra is much nearer perfection than it was a few months ago. Moszkowski's symphonic poem was beautifully played last night. It is a particularly attractive work and will bear hearing more than once, as the descriptive character of the music grows upon the hearer. Jeanne's pastoral life and her great mission revealed in a vision, followed by the harmonies which were chromatic enough to express any amount of suffering, and then the music gradually subsiding into peaceful remembrances.

In the third part it was easy to imagine from the realistic tone-painting the conquerors entering Rheims with all the pomp of war, and in the fourth to see Jeanne in prison, led forth to execution, and finally dying to soft music, which was succeeded by a burst of glorification.

The grandeur and yet the strength of Gluck's overture "Iphigenia" were beautifully rendered, and Bizet's suite "Roma," was worth going to the concert to hear alone, for the trio and brilliancy with which the charming music was played could scarcely have been improved.

Popular concerts will be given to-night and on Saturday evening. Sunday evening will be a grand Scandinavian night.

"Now, General, you're posted; come, give us your views."

And a brush at the front with the powder to use?" He winked at a star as he pulled his cigar, and slowly replied, "In a brush at the front I never use powder, but—SOZODONT."

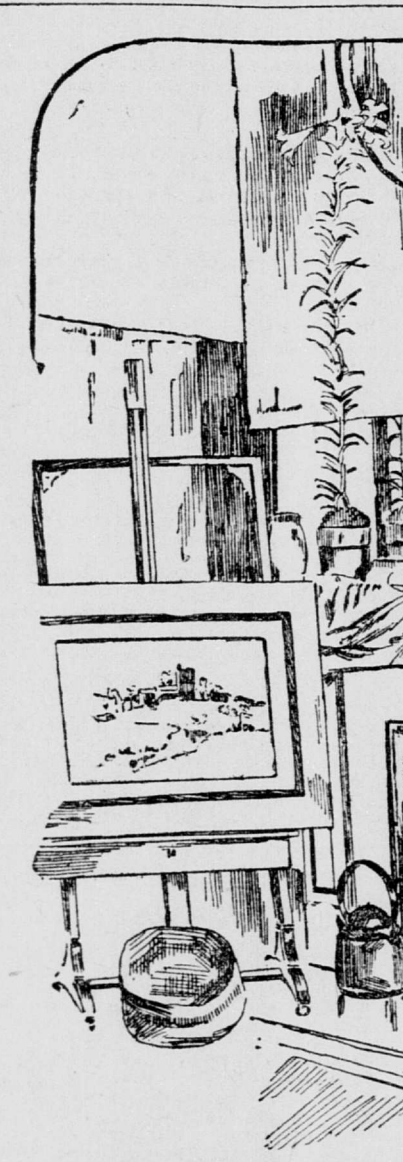
sent any unusual appearance. When the train is stopped and the robbers parade along it the messenger turns a crank and the bullet-proof sections slide out like a square bay-window. Small loopholes are provided, and the messenger is thus afforded a flanking fire the entire length of the train. The loopholes are protected by steel plates pivotally attached, which can be turned to cover the orifice until the messenger is ready to snuff out another robber.

The sections are also provided with searchlights, which will illuminate the entire length of the train and the surrounding land. The device, it is claimed, will also prevent the robbers from pursuing the express-car with dynamite or other means. As the sliding sections permit the messenger to have a full view of the train he could readily pick off the thieves from his secure position before they would be able to attach a bomb to the car door or make any progress in their efforts to force an entrance.

A CHANGE TO GET EVEN.

How Sailor Holbrook Got Into Serious Trouble.

Captain Morehouse of the American ship Dashing Wave was acquitted of a charge of cruelly beating Henry Holbrook during a voyage from Tacoma to San Francisco by



AN ETRUSCAN CORNER IN A WOMAN'S STUDIO. [Sketch by a "Call" artist.]

United States Commissioner Heacock yesterday. The second mate was at the bottom of the trouble. He had been abusing Holbrook for several days, and the latter was anxious for revenge. When the mate and a sailor named Swanson got into an altercation in which blows were exchanged, Holbrook saw his opportunity and struck the mate with a piece of scantling. This all happened in the dusk of the evening, and Captain Morehouse, seeing that a fight was in progress, ran forward and, seizing a belaying pin on his way, struck the first fighter he met. Holbrook was not to be tempted, and he was felled to the deck, receiving a severe scalp wound. His face was badly bruised, but the testimony shows that while the mate was down and the sailor was beating him with a stick the officer kicked the seaman in the face.

MISS MCCORMICK'S PRETTY WORKSHOP.

NO FEMININE ARTIST NEED BE CARELESS OF OUTWARD APPEARANCES.

ART AND THE FASHIONS.

SEVERE SIMPLICITY AND ETRUSCAN HANGINGS PROVE HER THEORIES.

Just what constitutes a woman's studio is hard to determine. In this city there are more than 200 feminine artists and no two of them have the same idea either of art or artistic surroundings. Decoration proves their several tastes and the forms of decoration shown in their studios are multitudinously various.

Miss Evelyn McCormick is possibly a

strong antithesis to the accepted idea of what a woman artist should be. In person Miss McCormick is slight and about 5 feet 6 inches tall. Her eyes are dark, her hair light brown and her manner that of the consistent worker. "I never was artistic," said Miss McCormick, "because I do not like the word. The assumption that to be artistic means that one must be reckless of appearances is hardly what I commend. I believe that a woman artist may be just as strong and complete in her work as a man, but she need not be careless to be artistic. On the contrary, fashion sets the pace, whether for artists or others."

All the time Miss McCormick was talking she was moving gracefully around her studio, stopping now and then to touch up this or that piece of bric-a-brac.

In herself essentially feminine and artistic she claimed for her sex the right to

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seen heading for Angels Camp. Crockett immediately left for there and arrested him.

The detectives say that Cole has stolen tons of grain from the seaway.

PIPE THROUGH THE STREETS.

A Winemaker Will Use One of the City's Thoroughfares.

The Board of Supervisors has been asked for various kinds of piping privileges, franchises for steamships, gaspipes and water-pipes, but for the first time in the history of the body a petition to lay winepipes in the public streets was before the Street Committee yesterday.

C. Carpy is the owner of two extensive warehouses, one at the southwest corner of Folsom and Second streets and the other on Brannan street, near Fourth. It has heretofore been his custom to have all the wine which he became necessary to convey from one winery to the other hauled in wagons, but the proprietor has decided that it would be cheaper to pipe it, so he petitioned the Supervisors for the privilege yesterday, receiving a favorable answer to his request.

The pipes will be laid along Second and Brannan streets, and the amount of wine which under the old methods took a day of transfer can then be carried in a couple of hours.

The work will be done under the supervision of the Superintendent of Streets.

THE NEVADA BANK SUIT.

CLAUS SPRECKELS THINKS IT WILL BE THROWN OUT OF COURT.

A HINT AT MORE LITIGATION BETWEEN THE FAMILY Factions.

An attempt was made yesterday afternoon to learn from Rudolph Spreckels just what injury he fears from the transfer of stock proposed by the Nevada Bank, to prevent which he has brought an injunction suit. The plaintiff could not be found, but his brother, C. A. Spreckels, said:

"The people at 437 Market street have certain objects to gain by the transfer of this stock. They have been trying to attain their object for a long time, and I have given them just rope enough with which to hang themselves. Now, my evidence is all in, and I propose to protect my interests. This suit is only the beginning. The end? You will find that in the courts at the proper time."

"I am not the party in interest in the present suit, but the agreement was when Rudolph's stock was pledged was that it should not be transferred out of his name. If any one asserts to the contrary he lies, that's all."

"We will prove our case or keep it out of court," was the rejoinder. "Do I speak for my brother? No, only for myself, but our interests are practically identical. I lost my money. J. D. Spreckels remarked that the suit was brought against the bank, but if it is in any way concerned him his attorney, S. M. Shortridge, could give any necessary information."

Claus Spreckels said: "There is nothing in the suit. You will see that it will be thrown out of court. The company owed me \$700,000, but the boys charged me in their former suit with trying to rob the stockholders. I told my lawyer to offer to settle for \$600,000, and thereby sacrificed \$100,000. Does that look as though I was trying to rob them? They accepted the offer, and then I had to have security for my money. Claus did not have security enough, and so Rudolph pledged his stock. It was stock I had given him outright. He never had any hand in the management of what a woman artist should be. In person Miss McCormick is slight and about 5 feet 6 inches tall. Her eyes are dark, her hair light brown and her manner that of the consistent worker. "I never was artistic," said Miss McCormick, "because I do not like the word. The assumption that to be artistic means that one must be reckless of appearances is hardly what I commend. I believe that a woman artist may be just as strong and complete in her work as a man, but she need not be careless to be artistic. On the contrary, fashion sets the pace, whether for artists or others."

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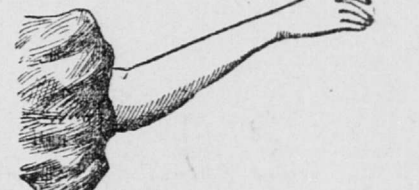
BIG SLEEVES AND PIMPLES.

A New Vogue in the Big Sleeve Fashion.

WILL IT SUIT THE LADIES?

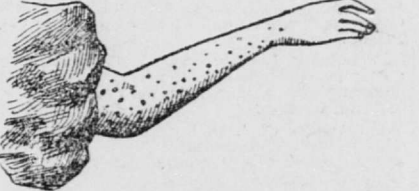
Many Difficult and Serious Problems Confronting Those Who May Have Blemishes on Their Arms.

ONE OF WORTH'S LATEST CREATIONS will be pleasant to the ladies of San Francisco who have beautiful arms free from pimples, blotches and old sarsaparilla trademarks. The latest fad in the big sleeve shows the forearm entirely. The sleeves are just as large, if not larger, and are tightly caught up at the elbow. From the elbow to the wrist the arm is bare. Here is a fit illustration of the sleeve and arm:



There is no doubt that this new fashion will soon be in vogue, and that the humblest to the most elegant, from the delicate to the extreme, all fashionable people will be wearing these pretty sleeves.

Spring is at hand. Good housewives are preparing to clean their homes, shrewd merchants are redecorating their stores and furnishing the busy marts. Nature is sending the juices up trees, and all people who are careful will have a spring medicine. Now, the lady who uses Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla will be sure to have no pimples, will be sure to have no blotches, will be sure to have no spots on their arms, while those who take a Sarsaparilla containing potash and mineral drugs are likely to have these pimples to grace these blotches, to have these Sarsaparilla trademarks.



Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla enriches the blood, carrying away its impurities through the regular channels nature has prepared. You will have no pimples, you will have no blotches, you will have no spots on your arms if you take Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla.</

AGASSIZ AND HIS GREAT QUEST.

THE DISTINGUISHED GUEST OF THE COAST SURVEY STEAMER HASSLER.

PLANNING THE GREAT TOUR.

THEY ARE ALL DEAD AND NOW THE STEAMER PASSES INTO OTHER HANDS.

The selling of the old coast survey steamer Hassler revives interest in her long and interesting history. For many years there has hung in the office of Professor Davidson of the United States coast

and came here from Seattle. My uncle is in a printing office there, and I am also a printer. He thought I might do better in San Francisco. I had about \$10 in my pocket when I arrived. I have tried almost every office in town to get work but have failed. Although I have lived as cheaply as I could my money gave out three days ago, and I haven't tasted food since."

Yesterday morning Weedon appeared in Judge Low's court to answer to a charge of vagrancy. He repeated his statement to the judge, who said to Lake: "This man is not a vagrant and hasn't committed any crime."

"I don't want to prosecute him, your Honor," said Lake. "I locked him up to prevent him from taking his life."

"Well," said the judge, "I will dismiss the case, and as the steamer rate is only \$2.50 I will see that his fare is paid so that he can go back to his friends."

Weedon thanked the judge for his kindness. He will be properly looked after till the next steamer leaves for Seattle.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

Arrangements Will Be Perfect To Day for the Convention.

The general advisory committee of the manufacturers' convention will meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Chamber of

THAT NEW BURDEN, THE INCOME TAX.

THE TIME FOR MAKING RETURNS HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO APRIL 15.

BIG PENALTY FOR NEGLECT.

THOSE WHO MUST PAY TO MAKE UP THE DEFICIT IN THE TREASURY.

"That is all a mistake about last Monday being the last day for making returns as to income tax for 1894," said Chief Deputy Collector Loupe yesterday. "The time was extended to the 15th of April, and those

authorities in support of that contention. There were also the case of property-owners to be brought up on presentations, and he wished for time to gather his facts in logical sequence, so that the matter could be intelligently argued and disposed of. His clients declined to plead as they did not recognize the court's jurisdiction. The District Attorney agreed with Attorney Ruef as to the importance of the question, and the court gave the cases over to-day, in which the same principle was involved. He would agree to a reasonable continuance.

The judge fixed Monday afternoon for the argument, and if he should decide against Attorney Ruef's contention the cases will be tried by a jury probably on Wednesday.

Warrants were served yesterday upon several of the property-owners against whom the Grand Jury made presentations for renting houses for purposes of ill fame and each gave bonds in \$200 or \$100 cash.

ELLIS' SUIT DISMISSED.

He Decides He Cannot Win and So Drops Out.

The suit of John W. Ellis against the Central Presbyterian Tabernacle, of which he was for some turbulent months the pastor, has been dismissed by Judge Seawell on stipulation of the contracting parties. This suit was for \$5142.78, which Ellis claimed was due him on the salary contract which he had with the session of the Presbytery.

In its answer the defendant church denied owing this money to Ellis, and further charged that he had collected \$633 belonging to the tabernacle, which had never found its way into the coffers of the Lord. In answer to this Ellis denied taking the money, and claimed that any money he had ever collected had been used to liquidate church debts in an entirely legitimate manner. Having issues thus joined the case came to trial, but Dr. Ellis' evidence not being of the strongest it lagged, and is now dismissed.

THEY WILL WORK TOGETHER

PLANS BEING FORMED FOR A CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF CHURCH MEMBERS.

TWENTY THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND AS A BASIS UPON WHICH TO BEGIN.

G. W. Wilderman of 711 Howard street has a patent on a flouring mill and an interest in a tract of land near Ensenada, Mexico. With these two possessions he proposes to revolutionize the work-life of the Christian public by establishing a co-operative society composed entirely of professed and tried Christians.

The plan is an elaborate one as outlined by a circular stock in the hands of a printer. The organization is to be known as the World's Christian Co-operative Society and is to be incorporated under the laws of California.

Each individual joining the society is to pay \$100. This money is to be used in developing mining lands, to be purchased, building and operating flour mills and, in fact, doing in every business known to the people of the world. In order that the society may have some substantial ground upon which to begin business G. W. Wilderman and W. L. Mc Grindle have donated 10,000 acres of land in Lower California to the society. That is, the circular says they do so, with the provision that the provision that land shall never be sold or mortgaged, and that the land shall be used for the benefit of the society. The prospectus says that the object in forming the society is to get Christian people together where they can earn their living under circumstances surrounded by the influence of the church.

All profits to be equally divided. The business of the society will be transacted by a board of directors to be elected annually by the members. These directors are to be chosen from among the members of the society, and to purchase land, erect flouring mills, establish general stores, factories and such other places of business as they may deem fit. One of the principal features of the plan is to establish bakeries in San Francisco, and in that way use the product of the flour mill, which is to be located within fifty miles of this city or Los Angeles.

According to the prospectus the bread of the world is to be made in the society. The prospectus says that the object in forming the society is to get Christian people together where they can earn their living under circumstances surrounded by the influence of the church.

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GOOD-BYE TO THE LAUNCH METEOR.

THE FLEET LITTLE CRAFT TO GO TO THE UMPQUA RIVER IN OREGON.

SAILING OF THE PROGRESO.

A LIFE-RAFT FOUND NEAR PACIFIC GROVE—WHALEERS GOING NORTH.

The swift little launch Meteor will grace the waters of the bay no more. She was sold yesterday to A. W. Read, a merchant of Gardiner City, Or. The Meteor was owned by M. H. Newell, marine secretary of the Home Mutual Insurance Company, and J. L. Hawks, paying teller of the Bank of California. She was the fastest launch on the bay, having won all the races last year. Her average speed is 9 1/2 knots an hour, but the coming of the Satellite put her into the shade, which fact may have accounted for her owners parting with her. Mr. Read will ship his purchase on the next vessel going to Umpqua River. He expects to take considerable pleasure out of the craft this year.

The Panama Steamship Company's steamer Progreso sailed for Panama yesterday afternoon loaded to her utmost capacity. The principal items of freight were wine, canned fruit, beans and canned salmon.

The British ship Thomas Stephens, bound from Cardiff for Victoria, had put into Port Stanley for repairs. She was dismantled in a gale, and had her bulwarks smashed and clinkets damaged.

A life-raft with lines attached picked up recently on the beach near Pacific Grove is said to answer the description of the raft of the lost collier Keweenaw. It is painted white and is about twelve feet long.

The California Drydock Company's new dock will be launched at Benicia this morning. A party will leave Vallejo-street wharf on a tug at 7 o'clock to be present at the launch.

The steamer Mariposa will sail for Australia by way of Honolulu and Samoa this afternoon. Among her passengers will be the "Gaiety Girl" troupe. She will take a large lot of lumber for Apia, Samoa.

Hattie Morse, a handsome and wayward young girl, arrived from Stockton yesterday morning consigned to Captain Dunley of the harbor police. The girl said that she went to Oakland from Los Gatos and under the helpful influence of John Roach, a hostler, who took her to Stockton and wanted her to support him. She was rescued by the Chief of Police of Stockton, who sent her back to this city, and Captain Dunley returned her to her uncle in Oakland.

The Branch Hydrographic Office has issued a circular asking specially for information regarding derelicts. The circular says:

In several reports recently published describing the rescue of distressed crews by the boats of another vessel, little or no mention was made of using oil to calm the seas. The Hydrographic Office desires to call the attention of shipmasters to the beneficial effect of oil when the seas are heavy enough to endanger a ship's boats. By steaming to windward and liberating a quantity of oil, "slick" is formed in the water, which will calm the sea and the wreck approached with more ease. After the boat is clear of the rescuing vessel, the latter can steam to leeward and round to in the "slick" in order to pick up the boat, meanwhile using oil freely. The office would be glad to receive reports regarding the effect of using oil under such circumstances.

The whaling bark Lydia was towed to Howard-street wharf yesterday morning to fix out for another cruise in the Arctic. The vessel is an old-timer and her bones have been heaving in the San Leandro estuary for the past two seasons. The old bark Lydia came off the Merchants' drydock yesterday and is fitting out at Mission-street wharf No. 2. The Andrew Hicks on Hunters Point drydock. She will complete her repairs and start on her cruise in the Arctic waters, which are to make one more hunt for coal and oil.

Collector of the Port Wise received a copy of an amendment to the shipping act yesterday that will bring sorrow to the hearts of the boarding masters. By it a fine of \$100 is provided for any one convicted of retaining the clothes of a sailor after a demand has been made for them. In other words "Poor Jack's" kit is exempt from execution.

It is not a legal action.

GEORGE WHITTELL'S OPINION OF THE MARKET STREET BOND SUIT.

OPPOSING STOCKHOLDERS OF THE STREET RAILS FEAR FOR THEIR RIGHTS.

That the suit of the Market-street Railroad Company against I. W. Hellman, which, upon a pro forma decision of the Superior Court, is now before the Supreme Court, will not be decided without a contest, is shown by a notice of motion for permission to file briefs made yesterday.

The suit is one to settle the legal standing of the bonds issued by the Market-street Railroad Company soon after its formation.

I. W. Hellman, president of the Nevada Bank, contracted to purchase a large amount of the bonds, but when the time for delivery came he refused to accept them, on the ground that they were not legally issued. A suit to compel him to take the bonds was then instituted, and Judge Wallace, before whom the case was tried, rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiffs, thus, for the time being, establishing the validity of the bonds.

The case was submitted to him upon an agreed state of facts, and it comes now before the Supreme Court under the same circumstances.

Whitell's affidavit and notice of a motion for permission to file briefs in the case is made as a citizen interested in but not connected with the suit.

Whitell is a stockholder in the Central Railroad Company, and now has a suit pending in the Superior Court to set aside the property and franchises of the Central Railroad Company to the combination. Joined with him in his motion is J. Howard Smith, a stockholder in the Ferries and Cliff House Ferry Company, upon a case similar to that pending in the Superior Court, to set aside the transfers of property and franchises of the road in which he is interested.

Whitell's claim is that there is really no controversy between the parties in the motion now on appeal, nor does he admit there ever was a controversy. He charges that the whole case is an agreed action to secure a decision adverse to himself and to the objecting stockholders of the roads which entered the combine.

The section of the Code of Civil Procedure which the applicant quotes in support of his claim allows parties to a question in controversy to agree upon a case containing the facts upon which the controversy depends and to submit the same for adjudication. The section expressly provides, however, that it must appear by affidavit that the controversy is really agreed upon in good faith. This Whitell claims is not the case in the present action. The controversy is not a real one, he says, but one brought by both parties for the sole purpose of securing judgment and without any bona-fide difference of opinion between them. His motion will be heard next Monday. His action is brought, he states, because he fears that unless representing the case he as well as other opposing stockholders will not have their rights protected.

His mother-in-law.

Dan Spellman Wanted by the Police for Failure to Provide.

Mrs. Lizzie Daly, Seventeenth avenue, South San Francisco, swore out a warrant in Judge Conlan's court yesterday for the arrest of her son-in-law, Dan Spellman, on the charge of failure to provide.

Mrs. Spellman accompanied her mother. She said they had been married seven years ago, and had two children, one six years of age and the other four. Almost from the day of their marriage she had been forced to go out working for families to earn money to keep them from starving.

Spellman had the various vices in trouble, and three or four years ago had to leave the city. When he came back he secreted himself in his father's house, and the fear of his arrest so worked upon his mother that she died.

Mrs. Daly said she was getting tired supporting Spellman's wife and children, and was determined to bring him to justice.

Under false pretenses.

Warrants Out for the Arrest of Wheelock & Co., Stockbrokers.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, who lives on Larkin street, opposite the City Hall, swore out a warrant in Judge Campbell's court yesterday for the arrest of the members of the firm of Wheelock & Co., 4 Leidesdorff street, on the charge of obtaining money by false pretenses.

She stated that she went to their office a few days ago and asked them to buy for

Surgeon-General FRENCH ARMY

VIN writes of MARIANI

THE IDEAL TONIC

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Mailed Free. Descriptive Book with Testimony and Portraits of NOTED CELEBRITIES.

Beneficial and Agreeable. Every man and woman should have a supply. Avoid Substitutions. Ask for "Vin MARIANI" at Druggists and Fancy Grocers.

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her ten shares of Western Union stock. At their request she gave them a deposit of \$10.

Later she received a notice from them that they had purchased ten shares at \$7 1/2 per share. She went to their office, presented a certified check for the amount and asked for the certificate. They refused at first, and finally acknowledged that they did not have any Western Union stock for sale. Now she wants them arrested for obtaining the \$10 under false pretenses.

TWO SUFFOCATED.

Four Bodies Were Taken to the Morgue Yesterday.

Four bodies were taken to the Morgue yesterday. Patrick Mathews, a peddler, was found dead in his bed at 529 Sacramento street at an early hour in the morning. It is supposed that he died from natural causes.

William Melcher, an ex-soldier with a good record and a liberal pension, was found dead in a bed in the New Western Hotel, with the gas turned on, about noon. Papers in his possession showed that he had twice enlisted in the army and had been discharged for disability. A letter written by the deceased to Richard Kummerlander, 219 Minna street, was found, in which he wrote that the climate did not agree with him and that he was going to Iowa. He registered at the hotel as James Bramer, and the chances are that continued ill health caused him to commit suicide.

Ferdinand Imbert, a waiter at 336 Bush street, was found in his bed on the 5th inst., almost asphyxiated by gas. He was taken to the Receiving Hospital, where he died yesterday and was removed to the Morgue. He was formerly employed at the Ingle Hotel, and it is supposed that despondency drove him to commit suicide.

The body of an unknown was found floating in the bay off Harrison-street wharf. The only means of identification is a small tag, on which is written, "Jan. 23. F. Heally 163 Nights." The remains were evidently those of a longshoreman.

IT IS NOT A LEGAL ACTION.

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GOLD COIN TOOK THE PONY RACE.

RIDDEN BY MR. HUNN, SHE LEFT HER FIELD FAR IN THE DISTANCE.

GEORGE F. SMITH IS SPEEDY.

TOM KILEY'S SPRINTER SETS A NEW COAST RECORD FOR SPRINTERS.

It was an excellent card that was offered race-goers yesterday, one of the best since the meeting began, the fields were good and the betting on the different events was spirited and heavy. The attending crowd was liberally sprinkled with "ye society folk," who gathered there to see the pony race, with gentlemen riders sporting skill. Five out of six favorites finished in front, but one, Don Fulano, was disqualified for fouling and the race given to Captain Rees, also heavily played. It was a hard blow to combination players, nearly every "combo" that was made having the Don in.

The pony race, a sprint dash at half a mile, furnished a red hot favorite in Gold Coin, a pony of elephantine proportions ridden by Mr. Hunn, who went to the post a 3 to 5 favorite. Of the other starters Finesse ridden by Mr. Tobin, and Jessie Sturgill, who were both in the race, were of all interest by the favorite Gold Coin getting away two lengths in front and making a show of the field, winning by three lengths. Finesse finished second, four lengths in front of Jessie Sturgill.

George F. Smith who defeated Tartarian and Tim Murphy in the five-furlong run, ran the distance in 59 seconds, making a new coast record.

Midway Dan Williams' good-looking Emperor of Norfolk colt, disposed of his field in the opening race at five furlongs in impressive style, winning easily in 1:00 1/2. He went to the post a 3 to 5 favorite. In a drive Seraphin beat Montalvo a short head for the place.

Of the original twenty-two entries for the second race, a five and a half furlong run, twelve went to the post. There was some very lively betting done on the race, especially on Wag, who was backed down from seven to three, at post time.

Starter Ferguson sent them away to a very poor start, May Day, Howard and Johnny Payne showing in front. Robin Hood took the lead shortly after, holding it until well into the stretch. An eighth of a mile home in a vigor, a 10 to 1 shot, came out of the bunch and under restraint, by a length. May Day was second a length in front of Red Pat.

Those three rapid travelers, George F. Smith, Tim Murphy and Tartarian, tried conclusions in the third race at five furlongs. Kiley's cannon-ball sprinter went to the post favorite at 9 to 10, having opened at 11 to 10. Tartarian was second choice and Tim Murphy third in demand at 4 to 1.

The crowd dropped his flag to about the worst back the horses had made, Tartarian getting decidedly the worst of it. The old roan sprinter, Tim Murphy, led until a fourth from home, when Smith drew up on even terms with him. He proved too speedy for the old fellow and won by a long neck. Tartarian, who was shut off at the start and had to run around the other track, was a poor third.

Behind on the five-furlong race was very lively. Don Fulano was favorite throughout, opening at 8 to 5 and going to the post 9 to 10. Rico was second choice at 5 to 2, and Captain Rees next in demand at 4 to 1. Behind on the five-furlong race was very lively. Don Fulano was favorite throughout, opening at 8 to 5 and going to the post 9 to 10. Rico was second choice at 5 to 2, and Captain Rees next in demand at 4 to 1.

Don Fulano took the lead shortly after the flag fell, followed by Bernardo, the two being heads apart at the half. Near the end of the race, when the two were tired and fell back, Commission took the place, with Captain Rees close up. The Don maintained his lead as they neared the wire, but Commission fell back giving second place to Captain Rees. He was crowding the Don hard, when, fifty yards from the wire, the latter broke in with Chorn, compelling Rees to pull up with Commission. Chorn quickly got his horse straight and, by superior riding won by a length. Rees was second, a head in front of Whitestone.

The last race at a mile was another extremely warm betting affair. The betting was heavy on McLight, Whitestone, Braw and Nebuchadnezzar, the first named having slightly the best of it when they went to the post.

Nebuchadnezzar went out and made all the running to the head of the stretch, where Whitestone was second and Braw and McLight were close up. Nebuchadnezzar was apparently holding Whitestone safe and looked the winner until Griffin came like a shot on the outside with McLight. McLight won by a length, a head in front of Whitestone.

SUMMARY.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 7, 1895.
561. FIRST RACE—Five furlongs; selling; purse \$300.
1st, Horne, weight, jockey, St. 1/2 Str. Fin. 128 1/2, 101 (Griffin)..... 4 1/2 2 1/2 12 1/2
2nd, Captain Rees, 106 (Bergen)..... 5 1/2 3 1/2 32
3rd, Montalvo, 107 (E. W.)..... 11 1 1/2 24 1/2
4th, Horne, 107 (E. W.)..... 11 1 1/2 24 1/2
5th, Horne, 107 (E. W.)..... 11 1 1/2 24 1/2
6th, Horne, 107 (E. W.)..... 11 1 1/2 24 1/2
7th, Horne, 107 (E. W.)..... 11 1 1/2 24 1/2
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GLARING EYESORES ON OUR STREETS.

REPULSIVE BEGGARS THAT ARE A DISGRACE TO THE CITY.

MANY OF THE MENDICANTS POSSESS CONSIDERABLE PROP-ERTY.

THEIR PRESENCE ILLEGAL.

CRIPPLES AND ALMS-SEEKERS MAY BE KEPT FROM PUBLIC PLACES.

The street beggars of San Francisco are a disgrace to the community. They are unlawful parasites, and they are frequently lawless. They have become an eyesore to the inhabitants, and they are shocking sights to visitors. If the evil is allowed to continue, San Francisco will gain a reputation that will excel that of the beggar cities of Southern Europe.

The manner in which the blind, the maimed and the pretended cripples have divided up this city in respect to stands whereat to ply their mendicancy has reached such a pitch that a person can hardly pass a street corner without suddenly coming upon a sight, not only revolting to delicate women, but sickening to strong men. The blind have their stationary location, but the cripples hobble about, getting in the way of persons so as to purposely block their path. If refused money, curses and frequently blows with crutches follow the demand.

Few of the unfortunates are entitled to the charity they obtain. Most of them are criminals, or at least of a vicious nature. That a blind man could successfully commit a burglary and that a man with one leg and one arm could beat a strong man virtually to death are hard statements to believe, but such criminals are now in the State prison paying the penalty of their misdeeds. That the sight of a hideously blinded woman glaring up at a young lady would cause the latter to faint and nervous prostration result sounds like a tale of the imagination, but such an occurrence took place recently at the foot of the stairs leading to a photograph gallery on Post street. Women are frequently seriously startled by the sudden appearance of a deformed man, and men are greatly harassed by the great army of cripples and wrecks who accost, follow and persist in importuning.

This state of affairs would not exist if the laws were enforced. The indigent tramp who is too lazy to work would be imprisoned and the blind or crippled unfortunate would be given a comfortable home either in a blind asylum or the almshouse provided the local ordinances were put into effect. The law is plain on the subject and if the police officers were only instructed to do their duty the streets would be cleared of its hideous sights and its vicious paupers within twenty-four hours. The orders of the police to "move on" would be obeyed and this city would be rid of a most objectionable class of imported parasites.

Even those deserving of charity would be far better off in a properly conducted almshouse than on the street. According to their own stories they eke out a most miserable existence, live in squalor on a few cents a day, clothe themselves in rags and suffer for comforts furnished to even animals. The truth is that many of the unfortunates have money saved up, while those who are in daily need are generally in that condition because of their own vices. Those vagrants of this class do not wish to be placed in a home because they could secure no liquor there, and as many are confirmed drunks they strive hard to keep out of the poorhouse. Still they occupy bunks in the City Prison or the almshouse more frequently than anywhere else.

The better class among the blind, crippled and infirm prefer the precarious existence afforded by an "independent" mode of life to living upon a regular charity. Under the thin disguise of selling pencils they contend that they are not as much the objects of charity as if they were in the poorhouse. The truth is that they prefer the life of the streets and the chance to have a glass of beer and whisky whenever they want it to the confinement and the regular routine of a large charitable institution. It is the desire to do as they please which makes them all want to beg for a living. Therefore by the non-enforcement of the law the streets are littered with the hideously blind, the shockingly deformed and the sickeningly infirm.

The people pay taxes for the support of these unfortunates in an institution where comfort, good air and good food are supposed to be given to them. Having once paid for their support many citizens object to contributing toward the pauper's desire to drink and toward the maintenance of revolting spectacles on street corners.

There is a chance now for San Francisco to become a great city within a short time and progressive citizens object to exhibits of beggars which lead visitors to believe that there is a very large pauper element here and that it is due to general poverty in the land. This is not true, as nearly every beggar has been imported from some other country.

The police are often hindered in doing their duty by the false sympathies of some people. If a policeman arrest a beggar, he is blind or a drunken cripple, the crowd will often abuse the officer for imposing upon a poor unfortunate. The policeman realizes for once that he is a public servant, and to oblige those possessed of false sympathies, or those devoid of sense, he uses his judgment and violates the law. The people do not understand that the arrested man is being taken into custody for his own good and for the public welfare. The beggars are a nuisance to the police, and the latter will be only too willing to run the mendicants off the streets when they learn they disobey the law by allow-

ing the vagrants and maimed to remain in public places.

The majority of the beggars are cripples, and curiously enough these are given more money than the blind, though the loss of sight is considered the greater misfortune. Still the cripple can look appealingly at a passer-by and the blind man is virtually also dumb and deaf. Most of the cripples have met with the loss of limbs through their own viciousness. The majority when possessed of a sound body were tramps, who have fallen while drunk from brakebeams on trains and escaped with their lives by the loss of their limbs. This new physical deformity adds to their mental deformity, and they drift to large cities to become beggars and thieves. Nearly all their money goes for drink, and many of the constant "strikers" in this city are addicted to the habit of drinking Chinatown gin, one drink of which puts a man into a semi-unconscious sleep for a couple of hours. When they descend to drinking Chinatown gin they are forever lost.

Some of the more hideous street beggars have been arrested recently and others have been driven away by Police Officer Peter Richter, whose beat is on Kearny street, and who has made a small crusade of his own. The almost blind organ grinder with a head and face of a dried skull, who used to sit on corners along Kearny street, will be seen here no more.

The drunken blind Indian "Andrew," with the sickening red eyeballs, who plays a harmonica and runs wildly through the streets, has been at the almshouse for two weeks.

Two men, hardly more than boys, who are to be seen on the streets every few months, are about as good samples of misdirected-charity receivers as any known. One of these boys is legless. The other stands behind him and plays an accordion. When they obtain their day's contributions they hunt the dives on Mission street and consort with the lowest whites and negroes, who mingle there together. Both of the boys have led abandoned lives for years.

Three of San Francisco's most noted beggars may never be seen here again. They are John Kinlock, Joseph Caley and Dick Bannister. Bannister has been banished. He is an armless man who plays a hand-organ. He wears leather bands on the stumps of his arms, and connects the handle of the organ with the stump of his right arm. Bannister became a loathsome drunkard and was compelled to leave the city. Bannister created a sensation at San Jose once. He and three legless men did such a flourishing business in the Garden City that they planned a novel spree. The four cripples hired a four-in-hand and drove to Mount Hamilton, visited the Lick Observatory and got on a wild drunk afterward.

Joseph Caley is a blind Mexican boy. He appears to be about 20 or 25 years of age. He is short, but fairly stout in stature and is badly pockmarked. His habit was to stand in front of the White House on Post street. He would almost shut his sightless eyes, hold his hat in front of him and stand still for hours. He was always in bad odor with the police, as they frequently found him among gangs of petty thieves when raids would be made. It is this Mexican boy, who though totally blind, robbed a store at midnight and got to his room, a mile from the scene of the robbery, and was then only caught by accident. About three months ago Caley and Fred Lane, aged 17, went to a grocery store on Post street. Caley opened the door with a skeleton key. Both entered the place and loaded themselves down with plunder. Caley was led back to his room on Montgomery avenue, near Kearny, and the boy started for his own room. Two policemen saw him, and as his actions were suspicious they checked him. They found some of the stolen goods and Lane became so scared he betrayed his companion. One of the policemen went to Caley's room and there he found a number of whisky bottles, some boxes of cigarettes and other plunder. The trial of the two burglars came off before Superior Judge Bahr two weeks ago. The blind Mexican burglar and tempter of younger boys was convicted and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in San Quentin. The Lane boy was sent to the Preston Industrial School.

The most vicious beggar known to the police of San Francisco is now in San Quentin serving a term of five years for assault to murder. He is John Kinlock, and was seen daily on the streets of San Francisco until three years ago. Kinlock had only one leg and one arm. But the stump of his right leg was cut off at the knee. With this stump Kinlock, while standing on crutches, would strike men vicious blows in the abdomen, almost depriving them of sensibility through excessive pain. Kinlock's habit was to walk the streets, get in the way of men and women and keep there as long as possible. Kinlock was more or less under the influence of liquor all the time, except during the many periods following his arrest. When refused money on the street he would hit men with the stump of his leg or his crutch, and to women who passed him by no language was too revolting for him to use. He was feared by his comrades, even the able-bodied ones. He was often suspected of committing petty crimes, such as "rolling" drunks, but the police never succeeded in catching him until one night three years ago. Kinlock and Tom Barry induced a drunken man who had money on him to leave a Barbary Coast saloon and go with them to Gold street, a little alley near the corner of Jackson and Sansome streets. As soon as the trio were in a dark spot Kinlock hit the victim over the head with his crutch and felled him to the ground. He then beat the man into insensibility and left him for dead, after taking all the money and valuables in his clothes. Kinlock was convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. It was a light sentence as Kinlock's victim never fully recovered. He was an employee at the Presidio and made money by lending sums at high rates of interest. Since the beating and robbery the man has been unable to work and his mind has been so deranged that he has become very weak mentally as well as physically.

A COMPLETE AND POSITIVE LAW. Beggars and Unsightly Persons Prohibited From the Streets. The law regarding the cases of beggars,

whether they be infirm, blind, crippled or unsightly, is very plain. The law was made for the purpose of keeping beggars and fakirs off the street, and the Almshouse was created for the purpose of giving the unfortunates a home. This home is supposed to be conducted in a better way than any of the places where the beggars exist. The people are taxed for the support of the poor, and there is no reason why such sights as are to be seen about the streets daily should be inflicted upon the community. The mendicants should not be sent to jail or the Almshouse for a few days or weeks and then be allowed to return to the street corners again. Section 29 of the general orders of the Board of Supervisors, entitled "To prohibit street-begging and to restrain certain persons from appearing in streets and public places," reads as follows:

No person shall, either directly or indirectly, whether by look, word, sign or deed, practice begging or mendicancy in or on any of the streets, highways or thoroughfares of the city and county of San Francisco, nor in any public place.

On the conviction of any person for practicing mendicancy or begging, if it shall appear that such person is without means of support and infirm and physically unable to earn a support and livelihood, or is for any cause, a proper person to be maintained at the Almshouse, such person may be committed to the Almshouse.

Any person who is diseased, maimed, mutilated or in any way deformed, so as to be an unsightly or disgusting object, or an improper person to be allowed in or on the streets, highways, thoroughfares or public places in this city and county, shall not therein or thereon expose himself or herself to public view.

On the conviction of any person for a violation of any of the provisions of the next preceding clause of this section, it shall be deemed proper and just, the fine and imprisonment provided for may be omitted and such person sent to the Almshouse.

It is hereby made the duty of the police officers to arrest any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section.

A PIONEER OF BEGGARS.

Henry J. Powell's Misery After Amassing Considerable Wealth.

The most painful object on the streets is the most prominent one. Henry J. Powell, better known as the "paralyzed old xylophone player," whose stand has been for years at the corner of Sutter and Kearny streets, is a good example of what continuous professional begging makes of an unfortunate. For many years the white-haired man has been seen daily by thousands of people.

Henry J. Powell is a blind man, and his story is a sad one. He was once a successful business man, but through a series of misadventures he lost his fortune and ended up as a beggar on the streets of San Francisco.

He was never an object that produced anything but pain and pity, and at the present time he presents a sight that is almost sickening.

He struggles daily from his room to some place along Kearny street. He can hardly drag his distorted legs along the ground. Foot is moved after foot in the slowest manner, while the face of the old man peers up into the countenances of passers-by with a look on it that is evidence of the greatest mental and physical suffering. He no longer plays the xylophone, as his hands are too badly afflicted. His daily actions are generally the same. After painfully dragging himself to his stand he sits down, rubs his aching hands with liniment, and then overcome with that peculiar stupor of old age which foretells death he falls asleep. The policemen on Kearny street have to raise him up and awaken him frequently, and they expect to pick up a corpse some day. Though possessed of wealth, Powell has no enjoyment of it. Having been swindled all his life he is fearful of that which he has left, and though he is still rich enough to secure comfortable quarters he lives in a dingy hole, eats but a mouthful and drags himself out to gain a few cents.

Henry Joseph Powell is an Englishman, 72 years of age, and claims to have been a partial cripple from birth. He attempted to make a success in business in different Eastern cities, but never gained much of a start. About thirty years ago he went to Montana, a pioneer, and prospered. After having been swindled out of considerable money, as well as a partially developed mind, he came to this city, as his affliction had increased rapidly. He spent a small fortune in trying to cure his paralysis, but failed. Health and money gone he was in despair. One day twenty-two years ago he went to the corner of Sutter and Kearny streets, and he began a life of begging. Powell made money rapidly, and transferred his stand to old Meigs wharf, where, twenty years ago, who passed him gave him something, and many times handfuls of coin were dropped into his hat. But the constant sitting brought on rheumatism, and Powell's legs increased with him. Still he lived like a miser and hoarded. Nearly every time he would invest his money he would be robbed. Times have become so dull now and he has lost so much money Powell is anxious to get into a home where he can secure good treatment for the remainder of his days, which will probably be few.

Powell lives at the Coso House, a low-priced place on Sansome street, near Sacramento. He occupies a little room about the size of a box. In this he sleeps, cooks, eats and lives. He makes his bed and attends to his room himself. All the time he is not on the street he is in this room.

Attempts have been made by persons taking a kindly interest in the old fellow to get him to return to England, where he has a sister. Though wishing for a home, he still had to leave his miserable surroundings and painful old age. He has a large number of people as regular contributors. Some give him 10 cents a day, others 25 or 30 cents a week. In the past a large number of persons used to give him \$1 every Monday morning.

About twelve years ago he lost \$5000 through the purchase of a ranch in Santa Cruz County. He got into a lawsuit, which he won, but he was swindled out of his money. He still owns a ranch in the Santa Cruz Mountains which is worth \$2300 to \$2500. Powell accuses L. J. Ewell, the dairyman, of defrauding him out of \$200. Ewell has instructed his attorney, Joseph Nathaniel of Naperville, Ill., to sue Ewell and Ackerman, to bring suit to recover the money. Ewell kept the Coso House for many years. Powell has lived there for the last eight years, so the two became well acquainted. Ewell induced Powell to put \$1500 in the stock of the Ewell X. L. Dairy Bottled Milk Company. He received a few dividends, but now he can get neither dividend nor principal, and accuses Ewell of swindling. Besides his ranch in Santa Cruz County Powell has

about \$2000 in bank in this city. Neither Powell nor his "banker," Charles S. Fecheimer of the Plaza store, 706 Kearny street, will tell just what Powell has, but state that it is about that sum. Mr. Fecheimer has taken care of the old man's money for ten years and is now trying to make arrangements to get him from his miserable surroundings to a place of quiet and comfort. Some people incline to the belief that Powell owns a considerable interest in Fecheimer's store.

"PROPHET" AND HIS PROPERTY.

An Italian Organ-Grinder of the Well-Known Old Style.

Pietro Zazzi is a beggar of the old style. He is a genuine Italian organ-grinder, and has plied that vocation for twenty years. He has traveled all over the coast and has made a large amount of money. He now lives at 825 Greenwich street, near Stockton. He owns the place, but it is mortgaged. He also owns a house and lot on

Third avenue, near California street. This is mortgaged to the City Building and Loan Society, but Zazzi is paying up the installments rapidly. He also has a lot on California street, near Maple, in his wife's name. There is a small mortgage on this. He is supposed to have many more interests. Zazzi has given his attention to grinding the organ along streets in the Western Addition. When he goes out he always wears a cap upon which is the word "Prophet." But Zazzi does not go out a great deal now. He is 80 years of age and is able to rest.

DEBATED WRECK OF A MAN. Andrew Hassell, a Frozen Norwegian, a Chronic Drunkard.

Andrew Hassell, a Norwegian, is an ugly-looking beggar, whose feet were frozen off in Alaska. He now walks around on his knees, carrying a number of trinkets in a basket. His appearance is against him, his bloated face showing constant dissipation.

Hassell, crippled and a beggar, manages to provide for himself and a woman known as Nellie Mullins. They live in a room in the notorious Jessie-street lodging house. They are nearly always drunk, continually fighting, and they would not be tolerated in any other kind of house than that in which they now live. It is one in which the vilest of all classes consort, negroes and whites together. Hassell is a debased wretch, upon whom charity is badly mispent.

KEPT BY A BLIND WIFE. A. J. Whitehouse Loafs While His Better Half Begs.

Perhaps the most shameful case of street mendicancy is that of Mrs. M. L. Whitehouse. It is not shameful on her part, but on that of her husband, who lives upon the earnings of his blind wife. Mrs. Whitehouse is 50 years of age and has been blind since childhood. She married her present husband, A. J. Whitehouse, eight years ago in Kansas City, Mo., where she has relatives. It is probable Whitehouse, who is younger than his wife, married the blind woman so as to live upon her begging. He lies around their two little rooms

least two men, and it is probable that a whole family receives the major part of his earnings. Debasos is the aged Belgian who sits in front of the City of Paris and grinds "Two Little Girls in Blue" out of an organ all day long. About 9 p. m. a slouchy renegade comes for the old blind man. They go to Dick von der Miden's grocery, at the corner of Mission and Fourth streets, leave the organ, drink beer for an hour or so and then take the Castro-street cars so as to get as near as possible to the home of Peter Valle, a pretended musician, who, with a wife and four children, lives on Ocean road, opposite Alvarado street, on the eastern slope of Twin Peaks. Valle owns the property, and claims to have an income from some source in Chicago. The whole party came from Chicago just before the Midwinter Fair opened, and the only visible source of income has been the old organ-grinder. Seven years ago Fernand was the support of three professional beggars in Kansas City, Mo. When Fernand did well the man and a woman with him would go on a spree, leaving the third one, a crippled girl, to starve.

BLIND FOR TWENTY YEARS. Frank Amann Lives in a Hovel Almost Neglected.

Frank Amann has been twenty years a beggar on the streets of San Francisco, and is supposed to have considerable money

as she can distinguish objects dimly. Whitehouse cooks, makes beds, etc., but he is too lazy to carry out the organ with which his wife used to attract attention. He also states it is too much bother for him to purchase pencils or trinkets for his wife to sell. Mrs. Whitehouse, attired in shaker bonnet, plaid apron and plain dress, generally sits on a camp stool on Post street near Kearny or on Kearny, near Market. She complains of her treatment by her husband, and says he scolds her dreadfully if she does not bring home much money.

FRANK PHELPS' WRECKED LIFE.

A Disgusting Spectacle to Be Seen on Restaurant Steps.

A disgusting, sickening sight is presented by Frank Phelps, a man of 28 whose afflictions are the result of his dissipation and misspent early life. He generally reclines on the steps near the entrances to the restaurants of the Center Market at the corner of Grant avenue and Sutter streets. Here he lies writhing in assumed agony, exposing the stump of an arm and uttering groans, which if ever genuine are from his desire to get whisky or morphine as he is a "hypo" fiend by reputation. He begs in piteous tones for passers-by to purchase a pencil. As soon as he gets a dime he slowly picks himself up and walks rapidly and firmly to a neighboring saloon. When he returns to his place on the steps he whines out a tale of paralyzed legs to all whom he may attract. This constitutes his work of the day. At night he takes up a stand in front of some restaurant, and with twisted limbs and where he meets congenial spirits. There the proceeds of the day are spent in "filling up" on steam beer, until the money being gone he goes to sleep in a chair or walks down to the City Prison and begs for a night's lodging. Occasionally he saves enough out of the beer money to pay for a

AN IMPORTED PROFESSIONAL. Joseph Heidesburg Changed His Grounds From Paris Recently.

A good sample of the imported mendicant is Joseph Heidesburg, an aged Frenchman. Old Heidesburg plies his vocation at night principally, when he has nearly a clear field to himself, though he is often to be seen out on Saturday and Sunday afternoons. His favorite haunt is on the north side of Post street, near Kearny, where he

sits under the arc lights of the White House. Here he remains with a bent head, and twisting about a concertina, which makes doleful, whining sounds, that are interrupted every few seconds by a loud squeak, which he draws from the tortured instrument by the exercise of a little extra vigor. Heidesburg's appearance is that of a bundle of rags, with an upturned hat placed in front of it on the sidewalk. At times he goes to the west side of Grant avenue, south of the corner of Geary street, and again he can be seen at some dark spot on Montgomery street.

Heidesburg is neither blind, crippled nor ill, though he pretends to have all those complaints. He is a somewhat stoutly built Frenchman, 60 years of age, who was brought to this country about three years ago by an uncle who lives at Redwood City. He entered upon the life of a beggar, which he had followed professionally in Paris, though pretending to be a butcher.

Heidesburg occupies a small room at the Hotel des Alpes, 821 Pacific street. He has no friends or relatives in this city, and leads a miserable existence. He cooks his own meals in his room, seldom leaves it in the daytime and at night prowls along Kearny street to his chosen post. He is poverty stricken and leads an uneventful life.

DECEASED MRS. JANE SHAY.

A Old Woman Who Needs Constant Care and Attention.

Mrs. Jane Shay, who claims to be 80 years of age, and looks it, sells matches every day in front of the Academy of Sciences. She lives at 235 Minna street with Mrs. Mary Moore, a widow of 65, who is said to have some kind of an income. Mrs. Shay was a working woman, but now she is unable to even help herself about. For the last five years she has sold matches. She has three granddaughters in this city, but they are unable or unwilling to help her. Mrs. Moore cooks the old woman's meals for her. Mrs. Shay was at the Almshouse once, but complains of the treatment there.

TWO DESTITUTE OLD BELGIANS.

Johanna de Spiegelere Begs for Her Sick Husband.

Johanna de Spiegelere, a withered old Belgian woman, sits all day long in front of the Pacific Postal Telegraph Company's office on Market street, and with the little money she gets she keeps herself and her sick husband from starvation. Peter de Spiegelere came to this country over twenty years ago with a few hundred dollars. For several years he sold lead pencils, making a precarious living. He was taken sick several weeks ago and his wife now goes out in his place. The two live on two rickety rooms in the rear of 42 Jessie street. The wife is 82 years old and the husband is three months younger. They are almost destitute, but the old man cries if the Almshouse is mentioned to him. He had \$80 in the People's Home Savings Bank. He has withdrawn and received in dividends a total of \$14.

THE HAPPIEST BEGGAR IN TOWN.

Robert N. Morris More Satisfied Legless Than When Whole.

The happiest beggar on the street is Robert N. Morris, a legless pencil-seller, who is to be seen daily in front of the store of O'Connor, Moffatt & Co., or that of D. Samuels, on Post street, between Grant avenue and Kearny. Morris candidly admits having made quite a sum out of the sympathies of the women who trade on Post street, and declares he does not need much assistance. He presents a shocking sight, as both his legs are entirely off and he stands on two short stumps. His head and body are those of a finely built man of middle-age, and as he presents a neat appearance many persons think he is a man who once occupied a high place in society. The result is that he gathers in

many dimes. Ten years ago Morris, whose home is in Ohio, was a drunken brackman about Sacramento, according to his own story, and it took all his money to keep him in liquor. One day he tried to jump on a train and fell under it and had both legs cut off. For the past ten years he has knocked about the United States, begging in all the principal cities. He made more by begging than by bracking. He traveled much and spent all of his surplus money for whisky. He claims to have quit drinking to excess over two years ago, just before he went to the World's Fair at Chicago. Morris, when spoken to, hands the questioner a neatly written card which has upon it his name and his address, which shows he lives at the Bonanza lodging-house on Market street, opposite the Baldwin Hotel. He eats in the Palace Restaurant, underneath his lodging-house. Morris is a very independent fellow. He laughs at being placed in a home or the Almshouse and travels wherever his inclinations direct him.

QUIET PERPETRATOR OF FRAUD.

Joseph Zen Does Not Possess Four Motherless Children.

One of the many impositions on the public without much of a history is Joseph Zen, a Swiss. He generally stands silently in front of Sherman & Clay's, on Kearny

street. A badge announcing that he has four motherless children to support is upon his breast. Zen lost his sight about two years ago. He has no motherless children or any relatives at all. He lives at the San Gottardo Hotel, 511 Broadway, opposite the County Jail. A hired guide takes Zen about town. Zen leads a quiet, uneventful life.

THE CASE OF JOHN SCOTT.

Though Blind, He Walks the Streets in Safety.

John Scott, alias "John Adam, the Scotchman," is one of the few blind men with an uneventful life. For the last few years he has stood at the corner of Post street and Grant avenue. Scott claims that in 1880 his eyesight was destroyed and his right arm blown off by a blast in a coal mine in New Mexico. For seven years he could see a little. Then his eyes gave out. Scott has a room at the Pacific lodging-house, on Leidesdorff street, and eats at the What Cheer House. Though totally blind, Scott finds his way from his lodgings to his stand. He never meets with any accidents except falling into base-

sits under the arc lights of the White House. Here he remains with a bent head, and twisting about a concertina, which makes doleful, whining sounds, that are interrupted every few seconds by a loud squeak, which he draws from the tortured instrument by the exercise of a little extra vigor. Heidesburg's appearance is that of a bundle of rags, with an upturned hat placed in front of it on the sidewalk. At times he goes to the west side of Grant avenue, south of the corner of Geary street, and again he can be seen at some dark spot on Montgomery street.

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the plaza opposite the old City Hall all day and at night he goes to the Osborn House, a resort for low characters, which adjoins the Bella Union on Kearny street. Harry eats at the International Hotel. He earns a fair living, has a little money and only a horse wagon could get him to the Almshouse. He has been blind for fourteen years.

Good Advertising. SELLING PURE WHITE DINNER PLATES AT FIVE CENTS EACH. GREAT AMERICAN IMP. TEA CO.'S STORES. Other lines of Crockery every cheap.

Harry McLaughlin. (Sketches by a "Call" artist.)

ments through open traps. On two occasions he nearly lost his life. Scott is a steady man, and though his face may be said to be a hard-looking one, he is better than the average blind man. He barely makes out a living.

HARRY THE HACKMAN'S CASE.

He Has Passed an Uneventful Life for Fourteen Years.

Another blind man with an uneventful life is Harry McLaughlin, the ex-hackman. He grinds a broken-down organ in front of

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